RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 213— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	12 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Not.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Oev.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
ana'a Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	30 Aug.	10 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oct
Sydney Maru ..	4,105	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	5,863	9th Oct	23rd ,,
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	24th ,,	7th Nov.

x Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
11 Sept.	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-i-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,84
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £53
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARCHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
9th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan,
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21 Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA ..	For Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
8th Sept.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 £ 5,656,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341 £ 3,648,111
Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.
THE LEADING INDIGENOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE EAST.
CHAIRMAN:—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL, B.A. (Cantab.) Bar.-at-Law (The Financial & Industrial Genius of India).
SPECIALITIES OF THE "BHARAT."
1. The oldest and up-to-date purely Indian Life Office.
2. "Bharat" has stood the Test of Time.
3. Promptness in settlement of claims a speciality and the secret of its popularity.
4. Management easily accessible, courteous and sympathetic.
5. Policies under all up-to-date schemes to suit all pockets issued.
6. Business rapidly and enormously increasing from year to year.
7. Highest Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand on the Face Value of the Policies, declared for the quinquennium ending 31.12.23.
8. Female lives insured.
9. Reduction in premium for Policies taken for charitable purpose allowed.
10. Mortality experience highly satisfactory.
11. Position of the Company full secured and sound. Funds partially invested in the Industrial development of India.
12. Investment in Government Securities upto end of June 1926 15 lacs against 9 lacs upto end of December 1925.
13. Landed property greatly appreciated in value, which provides a substantial, solid and silent reserve to Policy Holders.
14. "Bharat" is in the real sense the only Indian Company which you can call your own and which you must patronize.
For particulars apply to:—
Branch Secretaries or Head Office,
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
General Manager.

Amichand Govanji.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Kiv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Four CLERKS knowing English and Hindi well, salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 200. See personally Mr. MAHADEO PRASAD, c/o Bell and Co., Ltd., Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER for temporary work at a camp dispensary. Only those experienced in giving first aid to accident cases need apply personally to Dr. Dastur at Dehnu Building, Saparibag, Parel.
A R3719

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANAVAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.
A R3718

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE at Byculla WANTS TUITION or PART-TIME WORK. Apply Box No. 1803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3714

GRADUATE TEACHER with ten years' experience desirous of opening residential High School on public school lines in healthy suburb of Bombay invites correspondence from parents to Box No. 1804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3724

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Mursban Road, Fort, Bombay.
B R4321

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 1,500 only on Promissory at 9 per cent. for one year's time, payable by monthly instalments. Required for additional equipment of school seven years' standing. Apply Box No. 1801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 27204

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rupees 4,000 for a very paying business, 33 per cent. profit guaranteed. For full particulars and terms please communicate with THE MANAGER, The Kherli Malakhera Motor Transport Co., Lachmangarh (Alwar).
R R3716

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

CEYLON LACE.—Prices moderate. Write for samples to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3725

PROFESSION.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—A copyright of making Thread and Silk Mantles of gas light and petrol lanterns, with its two new handy machines and medicine of making 3,000 mantles. The buyers may ask for the sample and express their prices of this copyright by the following address up to 1st October, 1926, MHD. MUNIRUDDIN, Gas-light Merchant, Charminar, Hyderabad Deccan.
K R3717

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Pho ographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
dows Street. For ombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

MY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 10862 in the Crescent Mills, Ltd., has been LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN. Persons having claim on the same are required to write to the Company within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which, a duplicate will be issued by the Company.

(Sd.) GOVINDJI VALLABHDAS,
Savoy Chambers,
Dalal Street, Bombay.

Dated 7th September 1926.
R3723

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FINAL PUBLICATION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the complete electoral roll of the Bombay University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council as amended in accordance with the orders passed by the Revising Authorities has been published under Regulation 6 (3), Part II of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, and is open for public inspection at the headquarters of the University, University Road, Fort, Bombay.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay,
and
Returning Officer for the University Constituency.

Bombay, 4th September, 1926.
27273

NOTICE.

WANTED A LADY DOCTOR of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Grade on a salary of Rs. 60—7—200 (Private practice in "out of dispensary hours" allowed) to reach the undersigned by 21st September, 1926. Applicants should state their age, nationality and previous experience. The candidate selected will be on twelve months' probation in the first instance and her appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the provident fund will be compulsory. Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed.

(Sd.) DOWLATRAM, B.
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad (Sind) Municiplity.
27282

TENDERS.

MARKET AT WORLI CHAWLS.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the stalls in the Development Directorate Market at Worli for a period of 6 months commencing the 1st October 1926. The stalls are in 3 sections, viz. Mutton, Fish and Vegetable and tenders may be for single or groups of stalls. The Deputy Director reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders, and to allot the stalls. One-tenth of the value of the tender must be paid with the tender, and successful tenderers will be required to execute an agreement. Tenders must reach the undersigned before the 20th instant. Further particulars may be had from

R. HOGAN,
Special Officer in charge,
Directorate Chawls,
27278 Naigaum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters-of-Administration of the property and credits (Estate and Effects) of AMRATLAL CHUNILAL late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant in employ of Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

Bai Somibai widow of Amratlal Chunilal of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady-Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. AMARCHAND MANGALDAS & PANDIT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27281

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

V. M. MANDLIK ESSAY MEDAL, 1927.

IN supersession of the subject announced in the University Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 5th August, 1926, it is hereby notified that the following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal for 1927:—

"ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE DIALECT (OR DIALECTS) CALLED APABHRAMSA."

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st August, 1926.
27255

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMCHANDRA LALJEE alias RAMCHANDRA SINGH LALSINGH, late of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, and Landlord ..... Deceased.

(1) BHAGIRTHIBAI, widow of Ramchandra Lalji, (2) SUNDERBAI SURAJSINGH, (3) NOWRANGSINGH GURUBUXSINGH, a Cloth Merchant, all residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, (4) Dr. A. S. PAI, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort, (5) GANPATRAO RAMCHANDRA, a Commission Agent, residing at Dammer Lane, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, 5 of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
The 26th day of August, 1926.
27285

AUCTION SALES.

AMENDED AUCTION NOTICE

The MADRAS SALES AND AGENCY CO., Auctioneers, Madras will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, the 10,000 Ordinary Fully Paid-up Shares of Rs. 100 each of the Pondicherry Cotton Mills (Societe Anonyme), relative to the properties detailed below, in one lot at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1926, at their Auction Rooms No. 13, Singanna Naick Street, G. T., Madras, to the highest bidder subject, however to a reserve price.

The accepted bidder must deposit an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the value of the bid and the balance will have to be paid within a month of the auction. Delivery of the property will be given on payment of the balance along with the Shares duly transferred.

Private offers will be received by Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Canning St., Calcutta up to 17th September, 1926. The property may be viewed on personal application to the Manager of the Mills.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Lands altogether measuring about 11.5 Acres, Mill Buildings, Bungalows, Outhouses, Houses, Gardens etc.

MACHINERY 7690 Warp and Weft Spindles, 2000 Waste Ring Spindles, 242 Calico looms with complete preparatory machinery for spinning and weaving and engines, boilers and workshop machinery excluding stores and manufactured goods.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, or the Auctioneers.

THE MADRAS SALES & AGENCY CO.,
13, Singanna Naick St., Madras
Tel: "Saleagency".
Telephone: "2278."

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHARI ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 2660 of 1925 (Moledina Allarkhia and Sons vs. Bai Khatubai, widow of Noormahomed Haji Allarkhia and others) and in pursuance of the directions and powers contained in the consent decree in the above Suit bearing date the 12th day of January, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the following property:—

All those two pieces of land situate at Tookadi Thana, Pot Tookadi Bandra, Pakhadi Khari admeasuring about 4083 and 1058 square yards bearing Survey No. 144 and 145 and Pot Nos. 2, 4, 12 and 13. (Less about 537 square yards which have been acquired by the B.B. and C.I. Rly. in or about 1918.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE LARGE SAFE ON STAND BY GODREJ ELECTRIC HANGING LAMPS AND CEILING FANS, A LARGE LOT OF COPPER UTENSILS, ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 952 of 1923 Dawoodbhai vs. Ebrahim, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Koliwada," Mandvi, (4th floor) a large lot of valuable and handsome household furniture etc,

Consisting of marble top tables, arm and without arm chairs, Mirror back cabinets, Tapestry, lined Drawing Room Suite in 10 pieces, wall mirror in plush frame, corner Cabinets, Revolving top office table, Large Carpets, one large safe on stand by 'Godrej,' teak and Blackwood Double mirror door almyrahs, Hat Stand, Hanging Sewing Bent wood chairs, Electric hanging lamps and Ceiling fans, Galvanized boxes and Earthen Jars, a large lot of copper cooking utensils, Large Copper water tubs and Hot water boilers etc., etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th September 1926 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 291—Case No. 189 MEMON WADA ROAD.

Building Street Nos. 231-233; 134-140; Case No. 193 Memon Wada Road and Musjid Bunder Road.

MENESSE & CO.,

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, HAGALPUR.

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SEXUAL SCIENCE
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30-2, HARRISON ROAD, CALCUTT

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS
THE COMEDIAN WHO MADE LAUGHTER FAMOUS
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"WHY WORRY"?
SEE
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS
GREATEST SUPER SIX REEL ACHIEVEMENT.
HAROLD LLOYD
will make you explode with laughter. You'll get the biggest thrill and biggest laugh you ever had, which is guaranteed to banish all worries.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES
TIME :— 6, 8, & 10 P.M.
Special Matinee & Holidays at 4 p.m

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's
Popular Picture
DULARI.
EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 8th September at 3.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, 9th September at 3.30 p.m.
and
TUESDAY, 14th September at 3.30 p.m.
(BANK HOLIDAYS)
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
For the First Time in Bombay
A well-known play written by the noted
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR.
Turkish Scenes Turkish Dresses
Turkish Dances
Seats Booked at the Theatre.
Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-0 and Gallery Annas 9. Inclusive of Tax.

VIEL-O-PHONE

HORNLESS TABLE GRAND MODELS
Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished cabinet. World-Renowned SWISS MAKE motor. Made by the peoples having 100 years experience in manufacturing line of phonograph motors. Full Swing tone Arm Expression Special Sound box, All Wood floating Horn.

Model No. 80	Rs.	110-0-0
,, ,, 85	,,	130-0-0
,, ,, 90	,,	140-0-0
,, ,, 95	,,	150-0-0

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Head Office & Factory, MAHIM, BOMBAY,
Branches :—
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on 11 April, 2017

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

New York market was closed on Saturday the 4th inst. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. report:—

The following private crip estimates are to hand:—

The Fossick Bureau:—

Condition 57.3 per cent., Crop 14,800,000 bales Norman Mayer and Co.:—

Condition 60.0 per cent. Crop 13,900,000 bales.

The New York market will be closed to-day:—

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Report:—

Our market to-day is open only for forward trading from noon until 3 p.m. and will be entirely closed again on Wednesday and Thursday next. The next American Bureau Report is due for publication in New York on Wednesday and in view of the unfavourable weather reports which have been in circulation, should be of a bullish nature, but it is nothing unusual for the Report to be the exact opposite of what is expected and the immediate future is full of possibilities, so that it may be as well to play for safety by hedging all commitments for the time being.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 323-3/4 i.e. Re. 3/4 lower than Friday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May, and improved to Rs. 324½ on buying by Bazar operators. On Shroffs selling the prices eased to Rs 323¾ but again advanced to Rs. 325¼ on Commission Houses buying and the market closed at Rs. 325¼ at 3 p.m.

Fine Omra December/January opened at Rs. 310-3/4 and went up to Re. 311 on moderate buying by Commission Houses. On Shroffs selling the market declined to Rs. 310 and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 311. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 263.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Friday last. The same was closed on Saturday, the 4th inst.

To-day the Sewri market is entirely closed for "Shrawan Vad Amavasya."

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, September 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	325¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	263
Fine Omra Dec/Jan	311

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, September 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Sept. 4th, 1926:

Cotton	1,304 Bales.
Wheat	4,198 Cwts.
Linseed	4,735 Cwts.
Rape, etc.,	9 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	318 Cwts.
Poppyseed	812 Cwts.
Groundnuts	278 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,208 Cwts.
Rice	6,865 Cwts.
Myrabollams	129 Cwts.
Cottonseed	579 Cwts.
Mowraseed	2,182 Cwts.
Gram	2,503 Cwts.
Juwar	3,973 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	7 Cwts.
Bajri	1,369 Cwts.
Coal	1,228 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 6.

Bengal Superfine M G	300/10 .....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85 .....
Bengal F G M G	230/55 .....
Sindh Punjab Fine M G	270/80 .....
Sindh Punjab F G M G	245/55 .....
Punjab Americans F G M G	340/50 .....
Wardha Hinght Fine M G	330/50 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	339/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/50 .....
Broach F G M G	325/30 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/15 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	325/30 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon FG M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15 .....
Kaisgin F G M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 6.

In full-pressed Bales	Bales 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	53	153	60
Central India ..	310	1,533	1,565
Barsi and Nagar ..			316
Hyderabad-Gaorani			19
Berar		334	1,337
Central Provinces ..	62	61	665
Total Comras ..	425	2,083	3,962
Dholera	107	352	176
N.W. Provinces ..		47	420
Rajputana	450	1,127	102
Sind-Punjab ..		608	389
Broach			
Coompta & Dharwar		957	2,470
Westerns-Northerns	116	1,238	813
Coccanada			
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	266	1,199	
Persian		61	55
American		96	
Egyptian and African		274	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..			
Total	1,304	8,042	8,337

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 2nd Sept. 4-9-26	This year	Last year
Europe	55	5,113	7,062
Japan & China ..	1,050		6,765
Coast Ports ..			
Up-country by Rail		473	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8,893	3,391
Total ..	1,105	14,479	17,441

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Total in Sight 717,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply 219,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 105,000 bales.

American Cotton Visible Supply 2,003,600 bales.

Other Cotton Visible Supply 305,000 bales.

Total Sales 31,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Sales 600 bales.

East Indian Cotton Stock 16,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Forwarded 1,600 bales.

East Indian Cotton Actual Export 2,400 bales.

East Indian Cotton Imports 2,000 bales.

American Cotton Afloat 52,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Afloat 9,000 bales.

Total Afloat 155,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton 182,000 bales.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 7 3/4d. Buyers.
1s. 8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 7 5/8d Buyers.
1s. 7 7/8d. Sellers.
Market:—Business small.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 18 3/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 6.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 914-924	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 12 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 9
Hindustan	,,	8 6 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 3
Textile	,,	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kenta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 6
Kohinoor		
Tata	,,	1 3 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindusthan	,,	1 5 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 6.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|2.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. Rs. 101|12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|6

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|6

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107|5.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|5.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107|2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109|2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.12

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|2

Tone of Market:—Steady.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi).

There has not been much doing in the Karachi Shares, the investors attention having been drawn towards the Tata Iron and Steel 2nd: Preference shares of Bombay. The 7 per cent. Sterling Debentures of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. at £94 free of British Income Tax are a very attractive investment.

The Karachi Electrics continue to change hands in small lots while the Hyderabad Electrics have attracted many buyers with little scrip on offer. The following prices were quoted:—

Sind Lights, Paid up Value Rs. 100. Present Value Rs. 150. Sind Lighterage Paid up value Rs. 150. Present Value 140 Larkana Jacobabad Paid up value Rs. 100 Present value Rs. 73. Upper Sinds Paid up value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 71.

Electric.—Karachi Electrics Paid up value Rs. 100. Present Value Rs. 91.

Hyderabad Electrics Paid up value Rs. 100 Present value Rs. 94 ...

Debentures.—6 per cent. Karachi Port, paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 100, Trust, Paid up value Rs. 100, Present value, Rs. 112.

Flour Mills.—Karachi Flour Mills Paid up value Rs. 60. present value Rs. 115.; Indin Flour Mills, paid up value Rs. 60, Present value Rs. 110; Century Flou Mills

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 20th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Oct.
Bank's buying 8 Mos. 1/6 15/32 Jan.-Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1162.
Bank's buying D D 1252.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1265.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 128 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 147 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 187 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York. 4.85 3/4 4th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 13/16 4th inst.
London—Paris 163.75 4th inst.
London—Belgium 175.00 4th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 4th inst.
London—Italy 180.50 4th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15.6
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1270
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	197½
Shanghai	187½
Japan t	132½
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept 6.

Gold £4/4/11½ 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 28 3/8d. 4th inst. stant.

Silver London Forward 28 1/2 4th inst. stant.

Silver New York Ready 61 11/16 cts 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 17/32 per cent. 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereign Forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 64/6
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs 64/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 64/3.

London, Sept. 4.

Bar gold ready 84 11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 28/6.
Silver forward, d. 28.8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/0. Highest 21/7/3. At 5-30 p.m. 21/7/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/6. Highest 21/6/9. At 5-30 p.m. 21/6/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Ready:—64/7/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/6/0. Highest 64/6/3. At 5-30 p.m. 64/3/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 64/2/0. Highest 64/2/6. At 5-30 p.m. 64/2/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/14/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/6/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

SMOOTHNESS!
just that extra touch of Quality in "Passing Show" that makes them so popular
50 for Rs.1.4
10 for 4 annas
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
138 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 0 0
Copper English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		63 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

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BOMBAY IRRIGATION SCHEMES

LLOYD DAM AND PRAVARA WORKS ALMOST COMPLETE

According to the Irrigation revenue report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1924-25, the gross area under command was 19,36,159 acres, and the area irrigable was 5,14,919. The total area actually irrigated in 1924-25 was 261,625 acres showing an increase of 3,571 acres as compared with the previous year. The total revenue realised was Rs. 26,83,000 while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,45,000 giving a net revenue of Rs. 12,38,000. The principal irrigated crops were sugarcane 37,455 acres; wheat 17,972 acres; jowar 72,760 acres; bajri 36,148 acres; and groundnuts 17,156 acres. The total value of crops is estimated to amount to Rs. 4,40,36,000 as against Rs. 4,30,34,000 in the preceding year and Rs. 3,85,00,000 in the year 1922-23. The report indicates the return on the capital outlay on different works. The Ekruk Tank yields the highest, 7.17 per cent. and the Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank 5.82 per cent., while the return from other works ranges from 3.69 per cent. to 0.47 per cent. The total capital outlay on tanks and canals for which capital accounts are kept was Rs. 9,14,66,000. During the year under report nearly Rs. 29 lakhs were spent on the Nira Right Bank Canal and Rs. 3 lakhs on the Pravara Canals, two important irrigation works in the Deccan.

The whole Nira Right Bank Canal scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 4,91,00,000. The works were started in 1912 and, despite various vissicitudes consequent on the war, they have progressed well in more recent years and it was possible to commence irrigation during the year under report.

LLOYD DAM.

The Lloyd Dam was expected to be complete in the year 1926 when the first 90 miles of 110 miles of the Nira Right Bank Canal will also be approaching completion. Practically all deep cuttings and high bank up to mile 106½ of the canal have been completed with the exception of a few adjacent to masonry works in the Malsiras Division which are still under construction. All the masonry works up to mile 97 have been completed except a few aqueducts which are nearing completion. The progress on distributaries and branches has been satisfactory and up to the programme.

The Pravara River works scheme has been under construction since 1911 and is now almost complete. The masonry dam at Bhandaradara is over 270 feet high and about 1,600 feet long. The storage will ultimately amount to 12,092 million cubic feet. At present it is only 10,531 million cubic feet as the waste weir still is kept 10 feet below the [illegible] of the dam. The reservoir will protect [illegible] of the lands most affected by famine [illegible] the Ahmednagar District. The cultur[illegible] area under command is 182,976 acres, [illegible] which 57,000 acres are expected to be irrigated annually, to be increased to 75,000 acres for the larger storage.

The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 157,685 acres and the revenue obtained was Rs. 6,64,440. During the year a sum of Rs. 7,71,267 was spent on the improvement and repair of 296 small tanks and bandharas out of an approximate total on the list of nearly 11,000.

CO-EDUCATION

BANDRA VOTES FOR IT.

There was a fairly large attendance of members at the Bandra Civics Club Meeting held on Sunday morning. Mr. Frank S. DeSouza presided. Mr. P. T. Noronha opened the discussion on co-education and indicated its moral, social and economic advantages. On the other hand, Mr. S. J. Menezes, opposed the proposition and explained the drawbacks of co-education, more particularly on the moral side and on collective teaching. He also tried to show its failure in America and other countries which had attempted to adopt it. While Mr. J. M. DeSouza supported Mr. Menezes' views, others thought that broadly speaking co-education had undoubted advantages. The boys and girls had indeed certain constitutional differences—physical and mental but these need not prevent their mixing together and studying in the same High School and College. The moral danger was more imaginary than real. Experience showed that there were extremely few marriages subsequent to school and college friendships. In this age of democracy, when the cry for equality of opportunity resounding the masses, it was ridiculous to assert that God had ordained woman to be essentially a mother and her education should be restricted to suit the career designed for her by nature. Such a view restricted the outlook on life wherein woman's sphere was wide enough to play her part in the happiness of mankind. It was necessary for her to get, as far as possible, the same education and facilities as man, if the world were moving towards perfect democracy.

When Mr. Noronha's proposal to co-education was put to the vote, it was carried by a large majority.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE.

A meeting of Shri Swetambar Jain Sangh of Hyderabad (Deccan), Secunderabad and Bolarum, was held on the 4th instant at the office of Sett Amarsiji Sujanmullji under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Sett Thanmulji and expressed its sense of deep bewilderment and keen dissatisfaction at the decisions of the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson (Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States) regarding the Shatrunjaya temples at Palitana. In token of their most emphatic protest the meeting unanimously resolved that until and unless justice is rendered to the cause of the Jains no pilgrimage to the Shatrunjaya temples be made. A hartal will be observed tomorrow (Wed[illegible]

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalwala, First Class Magistrate, Surat, has passed orders reversing the conviction and sentence passed on Mr. Ebrahim I. Dudha, who was convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Chorasi of the charge of reckless driving of his motor car.—A. P.

Heavy damage has been done by recent floods to Moza track which has been completely washed off two miles to the south of the station for a considertble length. It is reported that Chindwin river is still rising.—A. P.

The annual Berar Football Tournament will be held this year at Akola on 6th, 7th 8th, 9th and 10th prox. Teams desirous of entering into the tournament should apply to the Secretary on or before the 17th inst. The applications should be accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 8.

The situation in Bharatpur is agian normal and few galies which had been flooded by last weeks unprecedented downpour are clear. Of the 8 casualties reported in the house collapse 3 have succumbed to their injuries and 5 are progressing well in the hospital.—A. P.

The Poona Telugu Association at its meeting held on Sunday passed a resolution congratulating Dr. R. K. Naidu on his election as the President of the Poona Municipality.—A. P.

The Madras branch of the National Indian Association will give an entertainment to members of the South African Deputation on 23rd instant. The entertainment will take the form of a social.—A.P.

The "Madras Mail" understands that in view of the high mortality from malaria in the Madras Presidency the Director of Public Health has recommended to Government the appointment of a specialist in Malaria to concert measures for the prevention of the disease.—A. P.

One Hindu and two more Muslims have been arrested in connexion with the recent riots in Delhi.—F. P. I.

It is understood that a meeting of the Independent Congress Party will be held in Delhi on September 11, to which prominent Congressmen have been invited.—F. I. nent Congressmen have been invited.—F. P. I.

The new Muslim Independent Party to be started in Calcutta will not be the party of Sir Abdur Rahim.—F. P. I.

It is understood that the Government of India have under consideration what steps they should take in connexion with the exhibition of Indians at a zoo in Germany, of which details were published in the Indian Press recently.—F. P. I.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has instituted three prizes (gold medals), of four, three, and two sovereigns, respectively for the writers of the best national songs in Tamil.—A P.

VANI VILASA SABHA.

The amateurs of the Vani Vilasa Sabha put on boards "Kovilan," the classical Tamil tragedy, on Sunday last, before a crowded house in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The performance was an unqualified success, the characters putting up their best histrionic form Kovilan, is a perfect tragic hero who is led on unconsciously to his inevitable doom by circumstances over which he has no control. The character who cut this part, did well and maintained throughout the serene atmosphere. The character who assumed the dual role of Karnaki and Madhaki carried the palm of honour by his melodious songs and superfine portrayal. He is an artist worthy of the stage, and his songs repeatedly draw encores from the audience. The characterisation of Kali was a histrionic feat by itself and gave a successful finishing touch to the whole play. In the midst of these tragic characters Vanji Pattan supplied the much needed relief. This character is a physical prototype of Sarangapani of the South Indian stage, and the facial exercises of this actor are bound to puzzle the best of physiognomists.

MR. SURVE'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, has been appointed by the Election Board set up by the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress, a party candidate to the reserved seat in the Bombay City North non-Mahomedan constituency. Mr. Surve has occupied this seat for the past six years as a representative of the Maratha and allied castes. During the 2nd Reformed Council he has also acted as the leader of the non-Brahmin party in the Legislative Council.—A.P.

"MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE."

"Anglo-Indian Christian" writes:—An unfortunate mistake—a printer's devil in current phraseology—has occurred in my letter on the above subject published in your issue of Monday 5th Sept. The sentence in which the mistake has crept in should read thus:—"Now, if I am not wrong *precisely what Mr. Joseph Baptista is* reported to have said, in that part of his speech in which he refers to the cultivation of good-will towards Great Britain, was this: "The second great question of the day was good-will towards Great Britain." The repetition of a line which appears towards the end of the letter for the italicised words above is extremely unfortunate and meaningless.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The office of the All-India Spinners' Association has been shifted from the Aga Khan's Bungalow, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, to Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. Communications to the Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, should be addressed to "Shanti Sadan, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad."

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVES TO U. P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Yesterday storm has become unimportant after giving very heavy rain at Karachi.

The shallow depression over Bihar has moved westwards to the Unted Province and has caused widespread rain from the East Punjab to East Central Province. The monsoon is weak elsewhere except in extreme South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab east and north, Sind, Central India East, Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Southeast and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Gujerat, Central Provinces West and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, and Northeast Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tungos, and Yamethin one inch, Daltonganj one and a half, Allahabad two, Cawnpore one, Agro one and a half, Mussorie three, Roorkee one, Ambala one tnd a half, Sialkot two, Dharampore and Cherat one and half, Karachi eight Ahmedabad one, Nowgong two, Sutna three, Saugor one and a half, Jubbulpore one, Pendra one and a half, Raipur and Mysore one, Nagapatam two, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore one and a half and Salem one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Sind and extension in the Central India West.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 6.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th Sept 1926		Total since 1st June 1926.		June 1st to Sept. 6. 1924.		1925.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba Point	0	00	60	84	41	56	44	64
Fort ..	0	00	89	07	48	08	50	37
J.J.Hospital	0	00	72	63			47	78

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.875 inches (.091 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.718 " (.11 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.128
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees (0.2 below normal),
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (1.2 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SSW
Velocity " " 14 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.33 inche
Total rainfall during the month 1.56 ")
" " " year 63.93 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.60 in. of rain, Lahore 0.41 in., Ambala 1.50 in. and Delhi 0.27in. Skies are clear over the south-west and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable excess. Maximum temperature was below normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 1.29 in. of rain, Jhansi 0.69 in., Cawnpore 0.98 in. and Allahabad 1.90 in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual Maximum temperature 8.11 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.63 in. was locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and north Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Temperature was markedly below normal in the whole of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.46 in. of rain, Ahmedabad 1.04 in. and Deesa 0.32 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.90 in. of rain, Saugor 1.70 in., Chanda 0.82 in. and Raipur 1.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess near the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north-east of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded, and both humidity and temperature are normal Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.1 deg. and a minimum of 77.1 deg., both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was above normal in the central parts of the division.

General Remarks.—The storm near Karachi has disappeared after again causing very heavy rain there. The depression from Bihar is now over the United Provinces. It has caused widespread rain from the north Punjab to the east Central Provinces. Thunderstorms are active in south-east Madras and Mysore. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the United Provinces, lower Sind, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and southeast Madras, and local in Kathiawar, the west Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Coimbatore 1.41", Trichinopoly 1.28" and Negapatam 2.48". Temperature continues to be in considerable defect in Cal. Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, and the east Punjab.

Forecast.—Some extension in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MONDAY THE 5TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Beluchistan—					
Quetta ..	0 09	0.92	1.24	—0.32	3.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.47	4.74	—2.27	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.60	31.22	20.19	11.03	34.77
Lahore ..	0 41	16.71	13.42	+2.29	19.62
Hissar ..	..	17.28	9.71	+7.57	14.47
Ambala ..	1 50	27.79	20.36	+7.43	30.49
Delhi ..	0 27	23.26	19.15	+4.11	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra ..	1.29	23.02	20.78	+2.24	26.90
Mainpur ..					27.07
Jhansi ..	0.69	26.72	28.66	—1.94	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.98	21.97	27.48	—5.51	35.92
Allahabad ..	1.90	23.37	29.89	—6.52	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.05	2.11	—0.06	3.68
Karachi ..	8 11	19.09	5.60	13.49	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	9.41	8.52	+0.89	11.75
Ajmer ..	..	20.44	16.68	+3.76	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	26.35	19.50	+6.85	24.21
Kotah ..	..	22.28	22.53	—0.25	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.63	98.91	51.92	46.99	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.46	33.49	12.00	21.4.	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.13	17.59	11.79	+5.80	13.50
Veraval ..	..	32.97	15.5.	17.38	18.82
Rajkot ..	..	28.63	21.75	+6.89	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	21.39	16.71	+4.68	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	..	48.56	33.68	14.88	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	1.04	41.51	23.91	17.60	28.83
Deesa ..	0.32	29.51	20.99	+8.52	24.70
Central India W-					
Neemuch ..	..	35.68	23.53	12.15	29.19
Indore ..	..	22.11	24.8	—2.7.	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.90	35.40	42.06	—8.66	55.11
Saugor ..	1.70	39.07	35.78	+3.29	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	49.49	38.60	10.89	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	24.78	21.87	+2.91	29.33
Akola	..	28.12	22.13	+5.99	31.5.
Amraoti	..	17.45	23.20	—5.75	33.05
Nagpur	..	39.48	36.58	+2.90	48.97
Chanda ..	0.82	38.24	38.90	—0.66	51.90
Raipur ..	1.10	31.13	38.80	—7.6.	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	..	60.84	58.52	+2.32	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	97.50	84.61	12.89	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	78.16	78.89	—0.73	94.9.
Karwar ..	0.01	89.81	99.51	—9.70	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	...	11.70	13.13	—1.43	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.59	12.38	—0.79	22.85
Poona	..	17.61	16.18	+1.43	27.11
Sholapur	..	12.20	15.38	—3.18	23.45
Bijapur	..	4.46	9.01	—4.55	20.00
Belgaum	..	?	34.94	?	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	24.19	18.28	+5.91	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	26.58	28.42	—1.84	40.08
Indur ..	..				
Hyderabad ..	0.02	8.18	19.06	—0.82	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	..	89.79	99.01	—9.22	125.68
Calicut ..	0.06	95.54	81.41	14.13	117.16
Cochin ..	..	74.57	65.78	+8.79	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	24.41	25.74	—1.33	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.03	30.36	17.14	13.21	84.10
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	15.20	19.35	—4.15	41.59
Bellary	..	3.42	6.86	—3.44	20.51
Cuddapah	..	18.05	13.99	+4.06	31.25
Madras ..	0.47	8.21	11.56	—3.29	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.40	9.81	13.84	—4.03	35.57
Coimbatore ..	1.41	6.18	4.63	+1.63	22.29
Trichinopoly	1.28	8.50	7.81	—0.69	33.18
Negapatam ..	2.48	4.35	7.71	—3.36	54.98

CROP REPORTS.

(Half-Weekly Crop Reports for the 6th September 1926.)

Punjab: Amritsar.—Rain proving injurious to cotton. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Ferozepore.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops. Land being prepared for rabi sowings.

Multan.—Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well. Toria sowings commenced in some places.

Delhi.—Fine weather wanted for standing crops.

United Provinces: Agra.—All crops suffering from too much rain.

Cawnpore.—Cotton damage apprehended in irrigated lands.

Rajputana, Beawer.—Cotton plants in flower. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Berar: Amraoti:—Cotton plants making good progress. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon:—All crops doing well.

Khandesh, Dhulia.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Sholapur: Barsi.—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants flourishing and are in flower. Food grains doing well. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Cotton weeding operations in progress.

Sholapur.—Absence of rain causing anxiety.

RAJA GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL

Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is standing for the ensuing general election for the Bombay Legislative Council from Bombay City [illegible]

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ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, the twenty-fifth annual gathering of the league and the twelfth Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. when Dewan Bahadur Ganapat S. Rao will preside.

The league completed its 25th year on 31st December 1925.

It was started by four students of the Aryan Education Society's High School with the objects of self-improvement and social service. It's motto is "Excelsior". It has been marching along the path of co-operation and comradeship amongst all classes of people since its inception. Last year the League continued to hold its moral classes in different parts of the City for boys, girls and labourers separately. Though the Prison Lectures Committee Mr. S. K. Nique delivered lectures on morality before the prisoners in jails. As in previous years pamphlets of an educative, and ethical character were distributed in India and abroad amongst the students. A series of public lectures on different topics were, also arranged. The League brought together talents of different political shades and opinions on its common platform.

The League was the first institution in India to inaugurate the Mother's Day Celebration twelve years ago. It is specially a day for children, when they get sweets, booklets and are taught that obedience to parents and reverence for elders are their first duty. The First Aid Classes were held as usual. They were attended by a large number of students and scouts.

WORK AMONG UNTOUCHABLES.

The League has been carrying on its propaganda work among the untouchables from the year 1910. It has been affording opportunities to them to take active part in all its public activities, allowing them a wide scope to six freely among the society.

The League started its own Scout Troop in 1923. The Lesague's Scout Master, Mr. S. K. Naique, reorganised the "Wilson High School Boys Scout Troop" and started the "Dharamsee Govindjee Thackersee High School Boys Scout Troop" and the "Parel High School Boys Scout Troop", which [illegible] by Mr. W. Botterill, the District Commissioner.

The League depends entirely on public support and sympathy for all its activities. It is greatly inconvenienced by want of its own building and an appeal is made to the general public to help the League to achieve its objects.

GRIEVANCES OF HACK VICTORIA DRIVERS.

"OBJECTIONABLE" LICENSING SYSTEM.

A meeting of the representatives of the Hack Victoria Owners and Drivers in Bombay was held in Julius Goves stables at Byculla on the 29th August under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla.

The members present ventilated their grievances and raised a cry against the system of license and other conditions of service now imposed upon them by the Police, by which the latter for a single offence of the driver punished by a fine both the owners and the drivers. This action on the part of the police leads also to disagreement between the owners and the drivers. The meeting raised, therefore, a protest against the whole basis of present system of licenses.

The following resolutions were passed:—That a deputation of the representatives of the Union should meet the Police Commissioner, Chief Judge, Municipal Commissioner and Chief Government Officer to submit the Union's complaints and to urge reasonable consideration of the same.

That the meeting protests against the Police authorities punishing both the owners and drivers for a single offence of a driver, thus creating disunion among them both.

This meeting protests against the system of appointing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' doctors as advisers to the Honorary Magistrates for such an action creates a prejudicial effect upon the proper dispensation of justice.

This meeting urgently requests Government to appoint a doctor in the Magistrates' Court on the owners' behalf or to enforce on the honorary magistrates to accept the services of a veterinary doctor on behalf of the defendant himself.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 40 p.m.
Gossage Football Cup: B. B. R. A., vs. V. T., Institute Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bank's closed: Parsi New Year's Eve.
Gossage Football Cup: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Parel, Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.
Bombay Christian Council, Public Mission ary Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 9.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year, Shenshahi 1297.

SATURDAY, September 11.

Banks closed: Hindu Holiday, Ganesh Chaturti and Samavatsari.
The s.s. "Kashmir" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arrl.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 15.9.26.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.

Mails from Ausgralia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 8th of Sept. 1926.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umoolosi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15.9.26.

Steamer Movement.—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on thee 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about thee 29th idem.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 5.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m on Friday the 10th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" arrived London on Saturday the 4th instant.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Gramaphone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day, at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Mothers' Day Celebrations.—Under the auspices of the Mothers' Day League, the Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) in the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, between 8 and 9 a.m. when Mr. Vinayak S. Dongre, Barat Law, will preside.

Free Eye Treatment to Poor.—At the Madanpura Settlment of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 124 patients in the month of August 1926, of which 110 were males and 14 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

Anthropological Society.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday, (the 10th instant) at 6 p.m. when a paper on "Swedish Reminiscences in the Indo Aryan Languages" by Reed. Dr. Enok Hedberg will be read. Members and friends are invited to attend.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday.

Small-pox Attack nil; Death nil.
Cholera Attacks nil; Deaths nil.
Plague Attacks nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attacks nil; Deaths nil.
Total mortality this day las year was 87.
Toal Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 81.

Coolies at Dadar Station.—In his letter No. T|3 C., dated the 5th August 1926, the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, in reply to the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association letter regarding licensed coolies at Dadar, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Rlys., states that a "trial is being made of the interchange of licensed coolies at Dadar at a fixed rate of annas two per load for carrying passengers' luggage from G. I. P. Railway trains to this Railyay's trains and "vice versa" at Dadar."

MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW PAPER

FIRST ISSUE OF CAPITAL OVERSUBSCRIBED.

An announcement appears in our advertisement columns that the first issue of shares for the National Newspapers (India) Company Ltd. has now been over subscribed and that no further applications for shares can now be enterjained.

We are asked to state that an announcement regarding the date of the issue of the "Indian National Herald," Mr. Horniman's new paper will appear shortly.

RAILWAY STAFF COUNCIL.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

How by the institution of Railway Staff Council the authorities seek to break the back of the Union is best brought out in the case of the G. I. P. Railway Agents' action of appointing a Staff Council of his own choosing in Bombay. On these Councils representatives are appointed who are also members of the Union. In my Union of Railway men there are 4 such seats given to workmen by the Agent on the Staff Council, thus endangering their position both as Union members and as members of the Councils. Ever since the beginning the Union has been protesting against such a Staff Council and addressing the Agent to accept the men's Union as a rightfully constituted body and thus to work in harmony and cooperaion with the men. But the organization as already existing is ignored by the Agent and a new body is set afoot in antagonism to the already existing Union which has got a very large number of membership. An extraordinary general meeting will be again held to-day to condemn the action of the Agent.

BOMBAY PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ELECTION MEETING.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will be held at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 8th September 1926, at Jivraj Gokuldas Nansi's Bangalow, Matunga, G. I. P. for contesting the forthcoming elections according to the Congress mandate. Mr. B G. Horniman will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai and F. J. Ginwala will speak.

All are cordially invited to attend.

RESPONSIVE PROPAGANDA AT MATUNGA.

Dr. Sawarkar addressed a meeting at Matunga on "Responsive Co operation" in the course of which he traced the evolution of the new "Responsive Co-operation Party" which, he said was the logical cumination of the Swarajist Programme. He then criticised the speech of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar delivered by him in Bombay. He characterised the Swarajist walk out and walk in which is meaningless. He concluded by an appeal to vote for Responsivists in the ensuing elections.

Mr. C. K. Narayana Swamiy, who was permitted to speak, said that the move of the "Responsive Co-operation Party," after their refusal to work the Reforms for all these years, was a confession of failure and an expression of penitence.

After Dr. Sawarkar had briefly replied and two others had spoken the meeting terminated.

Mr. HORNIMAN'S NEW PAPER.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS INDIA, Co., Ltd.

(THE "INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD.")

The first issue of ten thousand ordinary shares in the above Company having been over-subscribed, the public are informed that no further applications for the same can now be entertained.

The Directors regret the disappointment caused to those whose applications may have to be refused.

NAVASARI BUILDINGS,
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BOMBAY.
SEPTEMBER 4th, 1926.

W. P. KABADI,
Secretary.

FOOTBALL.

GOSSAGE CUP

CUSTOMS BEAT SWISS.

Monday's match between the Customs and Swiss Football Club resulted in a lucky win for the Customs. Most of the game was uninteresting but it livened up towards the end. Midway in the first half Wright scored the first goal for the Customs from the right wing. The Swiss soon after the interval had an equalising goal by Davis disallowed. Altwegg eventually equalised, but the Customs took the lead from a scramble Cowton being credited with the goal.

Customs ..... 2 goals.
Swiss F. C. ..... 1 goal.

..ustoms:—Lynn; Potts and Fidgett; Taylor, Richardson and Heppollete; Wright, Crisp, Cowton, Giles and Thornber.

Swiss:—Ernst; Niederes and Flapoli; Steiners; Hagenback and Keller; Zollikofer, Altwegg, Reimers, Davis and Sturm.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

B. B. R. A. vs. V. T. Institute 5 30.

A HINDU CRICKETER "IN FORM."

An "Impartial Cricketer" writes:—

"The Hindu Gymkhana should consider seriously about P. Yoganatham's inclusion in the ensuing quadrangular contest. He quotes the following figures to prove Mr. Yoganatham's batting power:—

In 1925, against Bangalore Gymkhana, he made 107 and 121; against R. T. C. Gymkhana, he made 102; against R. F. A. Gymkhana, he made 132 not out; against Bellary Cricket Club, he made 109; against U. T. C. Combined, he made 116.

In 1926 against A. F. I. 46; against B. U. C. 1st innings 41; 2nd inning 36; against Combined team 72; against R. E. and R. A. Combined 129. (Only 5 innings were played.)

SOBHANI INQUEST.

HIGH COURT TO HEAR ON OCT 11

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The Inquest proceedings on the death of Mr. Umar Sobhani were placed before the High Court on August 11 and it is understood that notices have been issued to Mrs. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Usman Sobhani and the Commissioner of Police to appear before the Court on October 11 in order to make any application to quash or amend the inquisition or to oppose any such application. It is understood that the matter will be heard before a full bench of the High Court

HONKONG BANK FRAUD CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

Further hearing in the case in which L. Evans, the ex-Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was charged with misappropriation of Government Securities valued at Rs. 5,40,000 belonging to the Bank and making false entries, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday when Mr. D. Steven of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. Chartered Accountants, was further examined. Examined by Mr. Thanawala witness said that he had examined the accounts of the Bank and had found out the discrepancies, witness then gave a detailed account of his examination and the securities and bonds of the Bank withdrawn by the accused and used for his own interest.

Bhaidas Raghunathdas, the broker who was next cross-examined by Mr. Little who defended the accused said that as the accused had suffered a deal of loss he had charged no brokerage on the purchase of 1927 bonds worth one lakh of rupees from the Central Bank of India.

Kalyandas Parbhudas Mody, a clerk of Mr. Motilal Bawalal, share broker, said that Evans had two dealing through his master's firm one on 1st April and the second on 6th April, 1926. In the first he (Evans) had lost Rs. 1,300 odd which he made good by a cheque, and in the other he had got a profit of Rs. 9,377-2-8.

Kelabhai Chhotalal Sheth, partner of Messrs. Sheth and Barve, sharebrokers, said that he had purchased a 6½ per cent. Development Loan of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 on April 19, 1926, for the accused. He had also sold 6 per cent. 1927 bonds valued at Rs. 60,000 for the accused on April 19. The bonds were given to him by the accused. The case is proceeding.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWING.

While inspecting some barges and trying to go to one barge from another on Saturday night, Jagannath Damodar Bhise, assistant shed inspector of Victoria Docks accidentally slipped down. He fell down into the basin and disappeared in the water. His dead body was recovered later on and was removed to the morgue.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Monday a verdict of accidental death by drowning while performing duties was returned by the jury.

LAST SHRAVAN MONDAY

Yesterday was celebrated as the last Shravan Monday by the Hindu Community of Bombay who consider it a very sacred day and observe a fast on that day. There were large crowds of both sexes of Hindus at Babulnath Temple at Chowpatty where God Shiva was worshipped in a miniature temple prepared of ghee. There was also a fair held at Walkeshwar [illegible]

HIGH COURT.

BANK SECRETARY SENT TO JAIL.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS

The Hon. Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court disposed of the reference made by the District Judge of Dharwar for an enhancement of sentence in the case of one Narasinha Raghvendra Jakati.

The accused was the secretary of the Urban Co-operative Bank, Hubli, and it was his duty to receive and pay monies and keep accounts. On the 27th July 1921, a clerk of the Agency Branch at Hubli which had a current account with the Bank, paid Rs. 1,500 to the accused to be credited, but the latter actually credited only Rs. 500, misappropriating the remaining Rs. 1,000. This defalcation came to light when the Bank's accounts were recently audited, and the accused who was called upon to explain the short credit did not turn up. He was prosecuted before the sub-divisional magistrate of Dharwar, who, in view of his own plea of guily and appeal for mercy, sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 400 and imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

The District Magistrate, refering the case to the High Court, stated that the offence was a serious one and the sentence should have included a substantial term of imprisonment, or the fine should have been heavier, as deterrent sentences should be a rule in such cases of misappropriation of public funds by public servant. After the war, he added, many such banks were started, and it was necessary to take measures for their development. Misappropriation of funds of such societies in Hubli were recently of frequent occurrence, and such a lenient punishment would serve to increase them.

Their Lordships, to whom it was intimated on behalf of the accused that he had already been sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 in another casee of this kind, discharged the reference observing that they did not consider any enhancement necessary under these circumstances.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BIGAMY.

A WIDOW WITH A LIVING HUSBAND.

Sensational allegations of a fraudulent bigamous marriage under a false representation of being a widow were made against Mrs. A. M. C. Palminiro, an English woman, by Percy P. Palminiro during the course of his application, before Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Percival at the High Court, to set aside the order passed by the Poona Cantonment Magistrate to pay her a maintenance allowance of Rs. 150 per month.

The applicant, who is a foreman in the Municipal workshop of Bombay, stated that the respondent had represented to her that she was a widow, and that her previous husband, one Patrick Durney, a soldier in His Majesty's army, had been killed in action. Relying on this representation, the applicant went through the ceremony of marriage with the respondent at Poona in February 1921. After living together for some time, they separated on account of the immoral character of the respondent to whom a child was born out of wedlock. Thereafter, the respondent having taken proceedings for maintenance, the applicant was ordered by the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to pay her an allowance of Rs. 150 per month, which he continued to pay till February 1926.

The applicant further stated that he recently received information that Patrick Durney, the respondent's previous husband, was still living in England. He, thereupon, got enquiries to be made by the police in England who ascertained that Patrick Durney was legally married to the respondent in September 1916 when she was known as Aileen May Stuart Cabral (Spinster), and that he was still alive and employed as a postman in Liverpool. The applicant produced the certified copies of the police report and the certificate relating to the marriage.

Under the circumstances, the applicant submitted, that the marriage which he went through with the respondent at Poona was a nullify, and that she was not his legal wife. He therefore prayed that the order of maintenance passed by the Poona Magistrate be set aside.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the application, modified the order by reducing the allowance to Rs. 100 per month, and directed that the order was without prejudice to any relief that the applicant might seek from a proper Court in the exercise of its matrimonial jurisdiction.

KNOCKED DOWN DEAD BY TAXI

Vithoba Maruti Nimbalkar was knocked down by a taxi-car on Saturday night near the Alliance Mill, Tardeo Junction while going with several others along the road; and was killed instantaneously. The taxi was driven by one Altaf Hoosein, who after knocking down the deceased had made good his escape by hiding himself in a house in Sukhlaji Street. He was however arrested by the police.

At an inquest touching the death of Vithoba, held at the Court of Rao Bahalur B. N. Athavle the Coroner on Monday, a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull which was caused by his having been knocked down by a taxi-car driven in a [illegible]

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

KHANDESH 2 1-2 LAKH ACRES AND C I. 4 LAKH ACRES LESS.

"BLACK "WEEVIL" IN BERARS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Reports from authoritative sources speak of very unfavourable situation in last week, regarding cotton crop of Western India, in various parts of C. P., Berars, U. P., Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Banosa (Berars), near Murtazapur, reports that black "weevils" have sprung up among cotton plants, owing to continuous rains—these insects have entirely destroyed the smaller cotton plants. Break is urgently wanted. With the appearance of sunshine, these insects would disappear.

To-day's weather has cleared up in Berars, but the crop reports speak of "cotton damage apprehended in irrigated lands" ni Cawnpore, "all crops suffering from too much rain" in Agra, and "rain proving injurious" in Amritsar. While Delhi and Ferozepur in Punjab, and Dholera and Viramgam in Kathiawar, report "break needed generally."

Weather was very unfavourable, due to too much rains, last week. Ahmedabad reported floods in the river Sabarmati; Palanpur, Deesa and Mahikantha reported floods in the rivers Banas and Mahi; while Kosi Kalan (U. P.) reported heavy rains injurious to crops. Other reports to Bombay Cotton Firms are as follows:—

Bhopal—Central India (4th)—Cotton Crop has suffered a damage of more than 4 ans., due to continuous rains.

Khandwa—(1st instant)—More than 5 1|3 inches rain in the week. Cotton crop has suffered a damage of more than 4 ans.

Neemuch (C. I.):—The cotton crop has been reduced to 10 ans. only, owing to heavy rains.

Ratlam (Rajputana): Cotton plants growing pale and yellow, due to too much rains.

Sanawad (C.I.):—Cotton plants become pale and yellow, due to too much rains.

Khamgaon (Berars):—Khamgaon, Jalgaon, Malkapur want break. No rains wanted now. Rains have proved injurious to cotton crop in Chikhli and other places, according to reports received here. If rains do not cease, crops would suffer.

Hathras:— 1 1|2 inches of rains yesterday.

We have drawn attention to the Indian Cotton Crop being 13 1|4 lakhs acres less this year.

Broach, Cotton crop shows a serious reduction of 1 lakh acres or 32 per cent., from 326,000 to 2,24,000 acres this year.

Khandesh cotton drop is 2 1|2 lakhs acres less: decreasing from 14,80,000 to 12,20,000 acres this year. While Central India acreage is reduceed to 17,72,000 from 21,44,000 acres last year.

FREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S HELP ASKED FOR.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, when a letter from Vaid T. T. Moni (together with one from Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Manager, Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kamatipura) was considered. The letter stated that since October last they had been conducting a free Ayurvedic Dispensary on their own responsibility in 1st Kamathipura and that they were encouraged to take up the work by the sympathetic attitude of the Corporation towards the indigenous system of medicine and because the Municipal Commissioner (Mr Clayton) allowed them the free use of the Lingubai Rajanna Jaloji Charity Trust building at Kamathipura with the permission of the Trustees; that they were glad to state that the public had begun to appreciate their work as would be seen from the increasing attendance of patients every month which was now nearly equal to that of the free Municipal dispensary close by; they gave figures to show the increase in attendance and stated further that their aim in starting the dispensary was not only to give treatment at the out-patient department but to keep later on, if circumstances permitted a few beds for those who could not be properly nursed at home; that the dispensary was kept open from 3 to 5 p.m. every day except on Sundays and that the general supervising work was entrusted to Dr. Sathaye. They further stated that the expenses of the dispensary were met by subscriptions from a few sympathetically-minded gentlemen and that Vaidyas were giving free service and monetary help also but that it was not possible to manage with stray and uncertain help and that they felt the necessity of approaching the Corporation; and that their needs would be satisfied if the Corporation were to sanction a monthly grent of rupees three hundred, e.g., Rs. 150 a month for a full time Vaidya, Rs. 70 for drugs for average attendance of 60 patients a day, Rs. 45 for a compounder, Rs. 30 for a boy or hamal and Rs. 5 sundries.

The letter was referred to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BERAR P. C. C. MEETING.

AMRAOTI, Sept. 6.

A meeting of the Standing Council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 9th September at Amraoti to consider the situation created by the resolution of the working Committee, appointing Mr. Abhyankar, B.A., to organize [illegible]

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ARREARS

PROFIT OF NEARLY A CRORE

At the 19th ordinary general meeting of the Company to be held on 16th instant at 4-15 p.m. at the Registered office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, the Directors' report with the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1926, will be submitted for adoption. The report states:—

The Company's nett profit for the year ending 31st March 1926 amounts to Rs. 95,72,685/3/5; which with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts, namely Rs. 3,06,947/11/11; makes a total of Rs. 98,79,632/15/4; A sum of Rs. 60,00,000 has been appropriated from this profit for Depreciation on the Company's Properties.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 38,79,632/15/4.

Out of this sum the Directors recommend the payment of the arrears of dividend and the current dividend on First Preference Shares, that is, for two years ending 31st March 1926. This will absorb Rs. 9,00,000 leaving Rs. 29,79,632/15/4.

The Directors recommend that as soon as the scheme regarding the adjustment of arrears of dividend on Second Preference Shares referred to later has been accepted by the shareholders and sanctioned by the Court, out of the above balance of Rs. 29,79,632/15/4 a dividend of Rs. 3/12/4 should be paid on each Second Preference Share. On 693,106 Second Shares Preference Shares which appear on the register of members on the date of the Meeting, the sum payable will be Rs. 26,13,587/3/4, and the Directors recommend that the remaining balance of Rs. 3,66,045/12 should be carried forward.

ARREARS OF DIVIDENDS.

The amount due for dividend on the Second Preference Shares at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the paid up capital on 31st March 1926 is Rs. 29/12/4 per share.

A scheme for dealing with the arrears of dividends on the Second Preference Shares has been approved by your Directors and will be placed before the shareholders at the separate meetings of the Second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shareholders convened on the 16th September 1926. By this scheme a sum of Rs. 3/12/4 per share will be paid in cash to the Second Preference Shareholders and 50 per cent. of the surplus profits remaining in any year after the payment of the cumulative dividends on the First and Second Preference shares shall be applied towards payment of the balance of arrears, "viz". Rs. 26 per share with 4 per cent simple interest. In the Directors' opinion this scheme of arrangement is beneficial to all classes of shareholders.

PRODUCTION.

The production during the year 1925-26 as compared with last year is shown below:—

	1924-25 Tons.	1925-26 Tons.
Pig Iron ...	553,000	573,000
Steel Ingots ...	370,000	470,000
Finished Steel ...	248,000	329,000

The year has shown no improvement in the iron and steel industry throughout the world. Prices have again fallen and the Indian industry in particular is now threatened with a further period of intensite competition by the collapse of the French and Belgian Exchanges. On the other hand, the price of coal in this country has fallen considerably and our working costs have been materially reduced. During the year the further enquiry into the working of the Steel Protection Act was made by the Tariff Board who recommended further bounties on the steel ingot production of Rs. 90 lakhs from the 1st October 1925 to the 31st March 1927. Government reduced the amount to Rs. 60 lakhs and this amount of additional assistance has been given to the Industry. The enquiry into the further protection necessary after the 31st March 1927 is now proceeding.

SILVER MARKET

CHINA SELLING 'BEARS'.

COVERING IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The International position of the Silver Market on Saturday was "weak."

New York Silver was 61 5|8 cents, weaker by 7|8 cents, than Saturday's cabled report.

London is 3.16d. easier. London cables:—"China selling; market dull. Spot 28 3|8d. forward 28 1|2d."

The China Exchange ruled "weak," the rates quoted being 2s. 9 1|2d. The Bombay—China rates showed a heavy fall from Rs. 192 1|2 on Friday to Rs. 187 3|4 per 100dols. today.

The market opened easier this morning. The Chokseys were buyers on the lower level. There was some "bear" covering. Hence, the rates improved to Rs. 64|7 and Rs. 64|4 for 1st and 2nd settlements, late in the afternoon t[illegible]

DERAILMENT NO M. & S. M. RY.

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

While a mixed train was running between Byadgi on Hubli-Harihar section of M. & S. M. Railway, a third-class carriage and five wagons capsised and 12 third class coaches and six wagons got derailed. So far it is learnt that two people have been injured. Breakdown is going on [illegible] the affected area.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1926.

SELF-CONDEMNED.

The evidence given by the representatives of the Development Department during their examination by the Mears Committee, when contrasted with the statements made by non-official witnesses, can only deepen the public suspicion that not all that ought to have been squarely put before the committee of inquiry appointed by the Government of India was so put by those in charge of the Development Schemes whose one concern seemed to be to transfer the responsibility for the failure to other shoulders. Their attitude can lead the tax-payer to only one conclusion and that is that now that he is charged with the stupendous financial responsibility for a disaster which in interest alone is to cost him to the tune of twenty lakhs a year, the the Government of Bombay are determined to pursue a "hush-hush" policy. The proper thing for the local Government would have been to stop all work on the Reclamation after the publication in February last of the Advisory Committee's Report which first gave the public a definite inkling of the extent of the financial disaster. Instead of doing that, they allowed the filling up work on Block 1 to go on in defiance of public opinion and subsequently delayed the publication of the Kay Committee's report so long that it could not be utilised by the witnesses before the Mears Committee. As regards the Neilson Committee's report on which the Kay Committee base their recommendations, it is a document which in the public interest must not remain secret, but its publication remains withheld. Here is a scheme about which an initial and a thoroughly disastrous experiment was made in 1886, and its practicability was investigated at the initiation of the late Sir Ratan Tata by a distinguished firm of American engineers in 1910. The experts predicted the impossiblity of its success. Their prediction has come true, but we are as yet in the dark whether the Government of Sir George Lloyd ever took the trouble of taking into account the warning they solemnly gave. The one remarkable thing about the Reclamation Scheme is that no responsible person in an official position is prepared to say precisely why it was undertaken although the public knows to its cost how it developed. "The exact objects why this Reclamation Scheme was started I cannot find from any direct records," so said the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in his evidence before the Mears Committee. Perhaps they may be found in those indirect records, those "private files" said to be in possession of Baron Lloyd.

But what the public is now chiefly concerned about is to demand of the Government of India that in the light of the evidence already tendered before the Mears Committee an exhaustive enquiry should be made into all the activities of the Development Department. Throughout the enquiry no allusion was allowed by the Committee to any of the numerous activities of this Department beyond the Back Bay Reclamation because that was strictly speaking beyond its terms of reference. But the grievance of the public is that the Development Department, which the ingenuity and clever tactics of Sir George Lloyd kept outside the reach of public control, is engaged on schemes many of which in their wasteful nature are on par with the failure it has made of the Reclamation. If this Presidency is to have a respite from financial folly and if the whole truth about the Department is to be ascertained it is imperative that all its activities should undergo a searching public investigation at the hands of a Committee which will command entire public confidence. So far as the Back Bay Reclamation is concerned, the Department's work has been condemned out of the mouth of its representatives, as it were, when they admitted how out of "public policy" the public was kept in the dark about the true state of affairs of which rosy accounts were given annually in the Department's Reports, and how they embarked upon this work of a special technical type in spite of lack of previous experience or of previous preliminary investigation. Their evidence has brought to light the fact that not one of the public bodies like either the European Chamber of Commerce or the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was taken into confidence when the scheme was launched, and that none of the departments which could reasonably be expected to have some knowledge of the task upon which they were to be engaged, the Royal Indian Marine or the Port Trust, was consulted.

It is unfortunate that so far attention has been restricted only to the question of how to get out of the mess the mismanagement of the Reclamation scheme has caused. The Kay Committee's report, which is just published, is solely concerned with suggestions as regards the filling in of blocks 8 and 1 and the abandonment of others. But the public which has no illusions about the fetching value of reclaimed land in these times of depression is bound to look askance at their proposals and agree with Mr. Lalji Naranji's warning that when an enormous area of land is already available in the neighbourhood of block 1, there can be no chance of the reclaimed land being sold at the high rates the majority of the Kay Committee hope to secure. It is just with reference to this question of the quantity of land already available that an urgent inquiry is necessary in regard to the activities, other than the Reclamation activity, of the Development Department. It has twenty-three schemes in hand in Trombay and in the north of the Island. What is the manner in which it is developing its schemes, what is the cost of development, and what is ultimate profit it is going to secure to the public treasury? So far the public has grave reasons to be dis-satisfied with the schemes developed, notably with the Chembur Garden Scheme. Is the work of the Development Directorate to continue unfettered by public criticism and control, when a sample of its incompetency is already given in the evidence before the Mears Committee? That is why we urge that the interest of the tax-payer as well as truth demands the re-examination of the entire question by a Committee commanding the full confidence of the public.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The election of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as President of the forty-first session of the Congress by a large majority of Provincial votes and finally by the Reception Committee is not only a well-deserved honour to him but is also a positive proof of the country's faith in the present policy of the Congress which he is steadfastly and vigorously vindicating against attacks from without and within. Mr. Iyengar is the soul of Congress activities in Madras and is respected throughout the country for his intense devotion to the Congress cause, his unquestioned ability and the vigour and tact with which he carries on his work. His conciliatory disposition misled some a few months ago into thinking that he was secretly in collusion with those who are working against the Congress. But his sincerity and firm adhesion to the principles which he has espoused have triumphed over every attempt to misrepresent him. Indeed, it is unthinkable that he could make common cause with those who make the practically unconditional acceptance of office as their cardinal creed. A great point in his favour is that he is absolutely free from any communal taint. Though he has had to work most in a province where communalism is made almost the rule and a fine art, he is left unscathed by the prevailing communal animosities. On the other hand he has taught a large part of the local electorate to stand up for the purely national cause of the Congress. Hence the recent victories of Congress candidates in the Madras Municipal elections. All staunch Nationalists will be relieved to find that in the troublous times ahead the right man will be at the helm.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

General Primo de Rivera is not to be cajoled into climbing down from the extreme position he has taken with regard to the in the League Council. Personal appeals from Sir A. Chamberlain and M. Briand have not moved him and he complains that his "well-beloved Spain has been relegated to a position inferior to that which she merits." Spain will therefore take refuge in proud abstention and the complex working of the wheels within wheels of secret diplomacy will continue amongst the Big Powers who dominate the League and who want to placate Brazil at least when they have not succeeded in regard to Spain. The latter had hopes of British support in March just as Poland hoped to secure support from France. Then after Sir A. Chamberlain's cooly throwing the Spanish claim overboard, De Rivera turned to Italy whose anti-League attitude is notorious. Suddenly, however, Mussolini now changes ground, and with his ambition of forming a Latin Slav bloc against Germany and Russia he thinks it necessary to establish a closer Franco-Italian understanding. In spite of the secret Italo-Spanish Treaty, which was considered in Spain to be an index of Italian willingness to support the Spanish claim to a higher status in the League, General Primo de Rivera finds himself left in the lurch by Mussolini.

That Spain is to be left out in the cold is clear from a later message from Geneva which announces that the Council of the League at a plenary public session unanimously adopted the reorganisation Committee's report under which Germany will be given a permanent seat and three non-permanent seats will be added to the Council. Spain has reason to feel keen disappointment at the turn of events and the expression of her chagrin is to be found in the report that she is anxious to repudiate the Franco-Spanish Agreement of 1912 regarding Morocco. Whether she will carry out her threat of retiring altogether from Morocco is, however, another matter, because public feeling in Spain, although disgusted with the lower status accorded to her at Geneva, will not be prepared to lose on economic and territorial issues.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

(By P. Subramania Aiyar, Editor "S. African Chronicle."

II.

Realising the danger threatening the Industrial rights of the Indian community, the South African Indian Congress made pressing representations to the Governor-General, as well as to the Government of India, praying to withhold Royal Assent to the Colour Bar Bill. The following reply from the Secretary for Mines, indicates how even the Government of the Union of South Africa, look upon our just apprehensions under this Act.

The following is the full text of the reply from the Department of Mines and Industries, dated the 25th May 1926 to the Secretary of the South African Indian Congress:—"With reference to your telegram dated the 11th instant, addressed to his Excellency the Governor-General, regarding the Mines and Works Amendment Bill, I am directed to inform you, that it is the intention of the Government in due course to consider the issue of Regulations to restore at all events the status quo as it existed before the Courts declared certain Regulations ultra vires. This is necessary in the interests of health and safety. There is no present intention of extending the Regulations beyond the position as it existed prior to the Court's Judgment. Should any such extension be contemplated in the future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representation. In the circumstances no good purpose would appear to be served by granting the interview proposed."

Grounds for Apprehension.

The foregoing assurance from the Government to the effect that "there is no present intention" to extend the scope of the operation of the Act has not allayed the apprehensions of the Indian public, but on the contrary, it has confirmed the belief that in certain eventualities it will be requisitioned for operation with deadly effect to the existence of the whole Indian Community in the Union of South Africa. This I hope to prove, in the course of this article. If Mr. Raza Ali did not comprehend the undercurrent of this Bill I trust he will do so, after the elucidation I have ventured to make herein.

It is scarcely necessary for me to emphasise that in view of the fact that the Government of India have not taken a strong and emphatic attitude in respect of the Colour Bar Bill, a measure, which has been construed by the Indian Community as a breach of the agreement, Indian Public Opinion is getting considerably disquietened, is not exasperated and many are inclined to question whether any good will come out of the proposed Round Table Conference at all. Not long ago, the Secretary of the South African Indian Congress frankly wrote to the Government of India, asking whether the forthcoming Round Table Conference, was seriously intended to be productive of any good to the afflicted Indians in the face of such systematic breaches of the agreement by the Union Government.

A Serious Omission.

Indeed the Government of India should have either consulted the popular Leaders in India, or the South African Indian Congress here, before becoming a contracting party to the Western Standard formula. If they had done so, the leaders would have given the right advise as to the line of action to be taken in view of the facts that under existing legislation and by the operation of the present Acts, the identical policy tending towards the Europeanisation of all industries and trades has been silently going on unmolested.

The Leaders here after discovering the serious diplomatic blunder made by Delhi, tried to save the situation, by suggesting to include a representative of the South African Indians to have a voice at the Round Table Conference, but from the reply of the Government of India, it appears that proposition also has been rendered an impracticable one.

Let us consider for a moment the purport of the formula agreed upon by both Governments and examine whether any fresh grounds have been gained for us and whether it is not in conformity with the existing policy and the operation of Laws that have been enforced in the Union for a considerable length of time. To begin with, under the Immigrants Regulation Act, all Asiatics throughout the whoe world irrespective of race or country they half from have been declared unsuited to the Union of South Africa, and styled "prohibited Immigrants" on account of their standard "of living" and "economic habit"—a decision which has been upheld by the highest Court in this land; and as such not a single newcomer is allowed to enter the Union of South Africa; and under the authority of the same Act, even domiciled Indians, are being slowly and silently weeded out of the country. No Indians are privileged to enter from one Province to the other without a special permit, which is not easy to obtain. In so far as fresh arrivals are concerned and in so far as imigration from one Province to the other is concerned it is all closed to the Indians. Segregation of the Indians, in their respective Provinces is the order of the day, without giving them any opportunity, for development, either in social, economic or political spheres of activity and now the Union Government, proposes a formula which imposes conditions of guarantee for "safeguarding the maintenance of Western standart of life," and to which the Government of India have apparently given their consent, as if the Indians had been attacking the citadels of Western Civilisation, and retarding the progress of the White Race.

(To be continued.)

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS,

— THE OTHER SIDE. —

(BY P. K. ATRE.)

I.

"Is the standard of English among the present-day students sufficiently high?" is the question, over which some of the educationists in this Presidency have been deliberating of late. A majority of them, including those who have to correct answer-books in that subject at the University examinations, have come to the sad conclusion that it is not so. It is but natural that they should start investigating into the means and methods that have been adopted in the teaching of English Prof. M. R. Paranjpe of Poona has recently attempted to show through the columns of this paper how the teaching of English in Indian schools has failed to attain any satisfactory results, chiefly on account of its emphasis on the wrong aim and the application of "a psychologically absurd" method. His criticism has involved some issues, which, on account of their bearing upon one side of the question, will lead to certain misunderstanding, which the present article intends to clarify, showing incidentally the other side of the shield.

A Sweeping Generalisation.

At the outset, Prof. Paranjpe presumes that "English is a subject which is apparently taught and learnt in the most favourable circumstances and yet it is true that after seven years' coaching many a student cannot write ten lines of simple correct English." He tells us of some persons, who even hold that the students wrote better English a generation ago. Now, it is the general tendency of human beings to belaud the past and belittle the present. Dr. Ballard explains: "This tendency is due to the fact that as a man grows older his enlarged experience renders him more critical, more blase and difficult to please. He judges by standards, which he thinks are fixed; but which are as a matter of fact steadily rising. Viewing the past through the distorting medium of memory, his judgment plays him false." That the students cannot write ten lines of simple correct English is a statement which cannot be accepted without a grain of salt. What scientific investigations have disclosed this conclusion, except the pessimistic views of some teachers, who frequently indulge in the wholesale condemnation of students in general and their attainments or perhaps the prejudiced judgments of the examiners, formed in the most enervated state of mind? Granting that the present-day students write and speak bad English, what are the grounds for asserting that they wrote and spoke better English in the blessed old days, except vague inferences based on defective recall of past experiences? What standard of comparison is being used to measure the conditions of the present with those of the past? If students have really deteriorated in their knowledge of English at present, it will be interesting to know in what subjects their knowledge has shown perceptible improvement. The reports of University Examiners will clearly show how very few of them are satisfied with the performance of an average student in their subjects. Perhaps, it may be objected that most of the subjects are not being taught under "favourable circumstances"; but such an objection might not be raised with reference to vernacular, especially in the case of candidates appearing for the V. F. Examination. And even there, we are told that many of the candidates possess inadequate knowledge of their mother-tongue. Hence, the alarm that is being time and again raised against the deterioration of the students' calibre is not always justified by actual circumstances. Of course, a man of progressive views will never be satisfied with the existing state of affairs, but he will be cautious not to indulge in sweeping generalizations.

The Direct Method.

Prof. Paranjpe traces the cause of this set-back in the teaching of English to the Direct Method, which he regrets to find, has become the educational dogma of the present-day. Being rather unwilling to displease some educationists, he does not indulge in an outspoken condemnation of the Method. He even appreciates its "fair success" in "certain places"; but with all his precaution against outspokenness he has conveyed his mind in sufficiently clear terms that the Direct Method has utterly failed to bring about the expected improvement in the standard of English in this Presidency. It is to be seen, how far the Method merits such criticism.

The Direct Method was inaugurated in this Presidency some twenty years ago by the late Principal Fraser. It was under him that the students of the Secondary Training College in Bombay were trained in the theory and practice of the Method for some years in the beginning. Most of the teachers that underwent the training in the S. T. College were deputed from the Government High Schools. Prof. Paranjpe writes: "Batches of teachers were every year deputed to the teachers' college to be trained in the use of the new Method." Who deputed the batches? Not the non-Government Institutions, but the Educational Department. A very negligible minority of teach-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Plebiscite Under Martial Law!

General Primo de Rivera declares martial law in Spain because of the insubordination of the Army, and at the same time declares that he must have a plebiscite taken within the next few days as to whether the nation wants him at its head. He is autocrat in fact, and democrat in intention. But it is only a pious intention. In the Army he has a definite body of opinion working against him and amongst the civil population his rule has never been popular, particularly in Catalonia. He hopes to ride to victory again on the support of the "Union Patriotica" a body which can be expected to "manage" the plebiscite he wants. The convocation of a National Assembly is only a smoke screen to obtain a further lease of dictatorial powers and Liberal opinion in Spain is at present far too preoccupied with its factious quarrels seriously to challenge his attack on Parliamentary Government.

His Master's Voice.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, Reuter informs us, has arrived at Geneva "with a large suite." That little detail about the large suite might well have been left for conjecture. But it is one which impresses a Westerner, particularly in the case of Indian Princes. Being an official nominee, his opinions on matters political are a foregone conclusion; but Reuter could not resist the journalist's curiosity to air a Maharajah's opinions. The League idea is a nice one, says the Maharajah and equally nice is the idea of ruling Princes attending it "as thus the League would become known to the native Rulers." Venturing into British Indian politics the Maharajah right loyally echoes His Master's Voice. Non-co-operation is practically gone, he says, and the whole situation is "very satisfactory." It was not for nothing that the Maharajah was nominated as a "representative of India." By the way, another nice idea about the League is that Indian States would be known to the League.

Jhabua State.

In the vagaries peculiar to the anamolous double government obtaining in the Indian States the little State of Jhabua under the Bhopawar Agency seems to beat all records. Mr. R. P. Parsai, Secretary, Madhya Bharat Hitavardhak Sabha, Khandwa, writes to us that during the last twenty years there have been as many Dewans in this State and that the number of judges who came and went is forty. He also alleges that of the few jagirs in the State most have been confiscated. Taxes on even the necessaries of life are said to have been enormously increased: the duty on a maund of cloth increased from 6 annas to Rs. 3-8 annas; on oil seeds, dried fruit and spices, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 per maund and the duty on a cartload of fuel was raised from 2 annas to 1 rupee. There is no public road from Jhabua to Ranaroad, yet the road tax of 2 annas per cart continues to be levied!

Afraid of One Per cent.

The Indians already settled in New Zealand have had no reason until now to complain of differential treatment at the hands of the Government of the Colony but the White New Zealand League, a body which wants to create an "Asiatic Question" there, set up recently an agitation that Europeans were being driven out by Asiatics in New Zealand, as the latter worked "long hours for low wages." The League urged Government to make regulations dealing with this alleged unfair competition. But Mr. Stewart, the Minister of Customs in the New Zealand Administration, had the sense to realise the hollowness of the League's contention and replied that the Asiatics numbered less than one per cent. of the total population and that no other British Dominion enjoyed such immunity from the colour problem. It can only be due to sheer prejudice and not to serious economic competition that a section of New Zealand Whites are afraid of the existence in their midst of one per cent. of the total population.

Municipal Urdu Schools.

The Urdu speaking Muslims of Bombay live in such scattered localities that it is difficult to locate the few Urdu primary schools in their midst. It will not do, however, to assume that the present distribution of Urdu schools is perfect. A correspondent informs us that in "Chor Bazaar" there are two Urdu schools within a stone's throw of each other while there is none to feed the whole of the Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, Grant Road and Gowalia Tank district. If the report is quite accurate the Urdu-speaking residents of these parts of the city have a just grievance and we trust the Schools Committee will investigate into the matter. Meanwhile the parents aggrieved by the present distribution of Urdu schools will do well to make a concerted and well-informed representation to the Corporation.

Thoughts for the Day.

"Before experience itself can be used with advantage there is one preliminary step to make, which depends wholly on ourselves; it is the absolute dismissal and clearing from the mind of all prejudice, and the determination to stand or fall by the result of a direct appeal to facts in the first instance, and of strict logical deduction from them afterwards".—Sir John Herschell.

"Sit down before facts like a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and whatever abysses Nature leads to; or you shall learn nothing".—Huxley.

NAGPUR SURPRISE.

EX-MINISTER TURNS SWARAJIST.

MR. SASTRI'S ACQUIESCENCE.

SAUGOR CANTONMENT, Sept. 6.

The Associated Press understands that Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelkar, a former Minister to the Government of the Central Provinces and a present member of the Servants of India Society, has become a member of the Congress and after signing the prescribed pledges he applied to the Central Provinces Hindustanee Provincial Congress Committee to be included as its candidate to the Central Provinces Legislative Council for the Balaghat District. It is believed that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, as the President of the Servants of India Society has been previously informed of the step taken by Mr. Kelkar and that it has his approval. The announcement has created surprise in the political circles here.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

ADJOURNED MEETING TO BE HELD ON 11TH.

DELHI, Sept. 6.

The President of the Congress has fixed the adjourned meeting of the Working Committee for 11th instant in Delhi at Dr. Ansari's house at 3 p.m. The meeting has specially been convened to settle certain Hindu-Muslim questions which were left over for settlement owing to the absence of the Musim members at the Working Committee's meeting at Simla on the 24th instant.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

Mr. D. V. Divekar, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona City writes:—

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has issued a statement to the Press protesting against the high-handedness of the Congress Working Committee towards the Maharashtra Committee in the matter, first, of appointing the Jamnadas Committee and now, of the rejection of Mr. Deodhekar as a candidate for Thana and the nomination of Mr. Trivedi in his place.

The statement points out that the Cawnpore Congress resolution and the Delhi All-India Congress Committee resolutions give the Working Committee the right of confirmation or rejection of candidates recommended by the Provincial Executives but not of nomination. Besides Mr. Deodhekar is a consistent and staunch Congressman while Mr. Trivedi was a Liberal in 1923 and had tried to be nominated as a Responsivist candidate. The statement, therefore, concludes that for all these reasons the Maharashtra Executive cannot accept the nomination of Mr. Trivedi and enjoins upon all subordinate Congress bodies to support Mr. Deodhekar and Mr. Bhojane who has been duly confirmed by the Working Committee as a candidate for the Thana reserve seat.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION

PASSES ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 6.

The South African Parliamentarian Deputation on board the s.s. "Takliwa" passed Zanzibar to-day. The Hon. F. W. Beyers, Minister of Mines and Industries, who leads the deputation interviewed stated that they all eagerly looked forward to visit India, the seat of one of the most ancient civilization.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust are arranging to give a right royal reception to the South African Delegates when they arrive in Bombay on the 19th instant and an elaborate programme has been drawn up for keeping them busy from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on that day. Soon after their arrival they will be motored to the different parts of the city for the inspection of port trust works. At 2 p.m. they will be given lunch and again a tour round the works till 4 p.m. when Mr. Lalji Naranji, the president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will be "At Home" to the delegates. The first day of their arrival will, therefore, be spent by the delegates with the representatives of trade and commerce of the city fulfilling a crowded programme of engagements and pleasant functions.

ALLEGED RAILWAY ROBBERY,

ARRESTS OF CULPRITS,

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

The local police has arrested on suspicion a pick-pocket and recovered from him property worth Rs. 3,000/- along with two currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 1,000/- each. He is suspected to have a hand in the crime of pickpocketing which took place some time ago on the B. B. and C. I. Railway when Rs. 16,000/- was stolen from a person who was travelling between Bombay and Cambay. Another person has been arrested at Gondal in connection with the crime.—A. P.

ELEVENTH HOUR MOVE FOR UNITY.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S EFFORTS

DELHI, Sept. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru will arrive in Delhi on the 10th and it is expected that he will in the meanwhile have collected the opinions of those with whom he has been communicating. It is very likely that he will call a meeting of a few Swarajist Congressmen in Delhi to assist him in the discussions with Pandit Malavaya and Mr. Jayakar. If an agreement is arrived at, then there will be constituted a joint committee including members of both the parties which will revise the list of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils. This committee, it is gathered in Congress circles, will probably include Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaya, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. B. Chakravarthy and Mr. Jayakar.—A.P.

PRINCELY BENEVOLENCE.

LATE MR. LALA RAGHUMAL KHANDELWAL'S WILL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Associated Press understands that the late Mr. Lala Raghumal Khandelwal, a prominent hardware merchant of Calcutta, Delhi and Karachi, made a will on Friday last bequeathing immovable properties in Calcutta, Howrah, and Delhi worth at least twenty lakhs of rupees to charitable purposes such as education, sanitation, social service, etc. The trustees being Messrs. G. D. Birla, D. P. Khaitan, Suru Pratap Poddar, Chajuram and Dinanath (nephef of the testator). Other bequests are made in favour of relatives and the residue will be divided among his widow, his daughter and his two sisters who along with Mr. Gopal Das Modi are executors of the will. The funeral ceremony took place on Monday morning and was attended by hundreds of most respectable Marwari and up-country gentlemen including Swamy Shradhanand who arrived in Calcutta on Monday in accordance with the express wishes of the deceased, and is staying with Mr. D. P. Khaitan. A. P.

KAKORI UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS.

RESORT TO HUNGER STRIKE.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

All the Kakori conspiracy undertrial prisoners have gone on hunger strike to-da except Jugesh Chatterjte who is sick and Banwarilal formerly confessing accused. The grounds on which they resorted to hunger strike to-day were given by them at the last hearing of the case. They petitioned the Government to give them special treatment some time ago, but as no reply till now is received they intimated to the Court that they would go on hunger strike and they further said they would go undefended. A.P.

BRAHMIN COMMUNITY DEPUTATION.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

POONA, Sept. 6.

A deputation led by Dr. Paranjpe and representing the Poona Brahmin Community waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and laid before him complaints of the community regarding the scurrilous literature issued by the more mischievous among the Satya Samajists. A frank and cordial conversation took place for one hour His Excellency assuring the deputation that everything needed to secure law and order would be done. Proceedings were altogether of a private character.A.P.

ELLIOT'S MURDERER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Basrah:—"The Times of Mesopotamia" reports that an Arab named Najim Ib'n Zewaini has been arrested for the murder of Mr. Elliot. Mr. Cobham's mechanic.—Reuter.

N C O ON THE WANE?

KAPURTHALA'S EFFUSIONS.

PLEASURE OF BEING AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—The Maharajah of Kapurthala with a large suite has arrived here and will confer with Sir A. Chamberlain in the evening.

Interviewed by Reuter, the Maharaja of Kapurthala said that he was very pleased to be at Geneva. It was a good idea that the ruling princes should come to Geneva, as thus the League would become known to the Native States. Referring to politics in India, he declared that the position was now much better as regards the attitude towards the Government of India and the whole situation was now very satisfactory. Agitation in favour of Non-Co-operation had practically subsided and the outlook was more favourable for reforms. He described the Leaue as the breatest factor in the peace of the world and the welfare of humanity.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION CONFERS

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The full Indian delegation held a conference at Geneva last evening.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMERS COMMANDEERED

CANTONESE TROOPS FIRE ON BRITISH GUNBOAT

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Peking.—A message from Swatow says that two British steamers have been commandeered at Wanhsien by General Yang-Sen who supports Wu Pei-Fu for the purpose of transporting troops. The sequel is contained in a message via Shanghai, reporting that the British Navy commandeered the steamer "Kaiwo" belonging to Mr. Jardine Matheson and fitted her for active service.

A telegram from a Japanese source reports that a British gunboat was seen exchanging fire on 2nd September with the Cantonese troops fifty miles up the river.

A later message says that the British steamer "Nagpore", which has arrived at Shanghai with its deck splintered, reports that it was heavily fired on, on 2nd September, by the Cantonese troops 20 miles from Hankow, but there were no casulties.—Reuter.

SPANISH CRISIS

INDISCIPLINE OF ARMY

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Madrid.—It is now confirmed that martial law is due to the indiscipline of the army. Government's proclamation declares that a grave state of affairs exists arising out of the decree of 6th June since when numerous acts of indiscipline have occurred. Today, the Chief of Artillery, without the War Minister's authoritisation, has recalled from leave all higher artillery officers.

The Commander of artillery at Gegouia has confined the whole garrison in barracks and the same thing has taken place at Valladolid.

General Primo De Rivera has requested the King to dismiss all higher artillery officers and forbid them to wear uniform.—Reuter.

KING'S CONFIDENCE IN PRIMO DE RIVERA.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Madrid.—An official communique states that the King reiterated his confidence in Primo De Rivera's Government and received offers of support from various bodies, including the military authorities. The attitude of Army and the Artillery reserve is perfectly disciplined. The chief of the staff accompanied by a detachment of infantry called at the barracks of the first regiment of artillery and ordered the resignation of the commander and surrender of the barracks. The orders were obeyed. Two barracks at Barcelona refused to surrender arms and were immediately surrounded by a cavalry and infantry. After negotiations the officers submitted. The senior officers of the tenth and twelfth artillery regiments and the officers of the artillery school are under arrest at their own residences.—Reuter.

INSUBORDINATION IN ARTILLERY

DISCIPLINE PREVAILS IN ARMY

Madrid.—According to a semi-official statement, King Alfonso who rushed to Madrid by motor to confer with General Primo de Rivera reiterated his confidence that Primo De Rivera would be abe to quell insubordination in the artillery. Absolute discipline prevails in the rest of the army including the artillery reserve. Regular artillery officers have left the barracks. Government does not anticipate bloodshed, but announces that ring leaders will be called to account.—Reuter.

WARSHIPS SUPPORT ARTILLERY

Gibraltor.—It is reported from Cadiz and Barcelona that warships are supporting the artillery who are confined to the barracks.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Madrid.—Primo De Rivera states the incident occurred at Pampelu when a regiment of the artillery was summoned to surrender, in the course of which a lieutenant and a private were killed and a sergeant and a private were wounded, all by the artillery.—Reuter.

KING REACHES MADRID

WAR MINISTRY PUBLISHES DECREES

Madrid.—The King has arrived here. The War Ministry has published two decrees, the first proclaiming martial law in Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and the second depriving all active artillery officers except those of Moroccan garrisons of their functions, privileges and pay. It also forbids them to wear uniform. Officers of the reserve are taking charge of each locality.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Court martial will be held at naval barracks, Devonport, during the course of this week arising out of the loss of submarine H29.

Thirty persons perished in a cinema fire at Drumcollogher in the county of Limerick.—Reuter.

WANTED--THE MAHATMA.

RESUME ACTIVE LEADERSHIP.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Mr. L.G. Khare have signed the appeal which was published yesterday requesting Mahatma Gandhi to emerge from his self-imposed seclusion and to resume the active leadership of the country.

Mr. Mahamed Shafee Daudi M.L.A. wires from Moradpur:—

The time is really ripe for Mahatmaji's intervention not for securing a majority in the Councils but for bringing about harmony. With this reservations I very gladly sign the appeal.

MR. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE & "STATESMAN."

APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION ON COMMISSION ADJOURNED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justice Chotzner Mr. B. K. Gosh applied for an issue of a commission for the examination of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation now interned in the Central Jail, Mandalay, in connection with a suit brought by him against Messrs. R. Knight and Sons, proprietors of the "Statesman" claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for an article which appeared in the "Statesman" shortly after his arrest in October 1924. The other side was at first unrepresented, so his Lordship at first made the order prayed for. But almost immediately after Mr. Williams of Orr, Dignay and Company appeared and asked for time to oppose the application and his Lordship adjourned the motion till Monday next.—F. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has returned to Delhi from her tour owing to indisposition.—

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, will leave Poona on September 9, on a tour to Satara District. He will visit Karad, Masur and Medha returning to Poona on September 11.

Sir A. P. Patro, the Minister of Excise, Madras, is proceeding to Simla on the 15th instant to attend the All-India Conference of Excise Ministers.

SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS SAILS ON 11TH INSTANT.

SIMLA, September 6.

It is understood that Sir Grimwood Mears will sail by the "Kashmere" on 11th September to resume his duties as the Chairman of the Back Bay Committee in London.

T U C ANNUAL CONFERENCE

MR. ARTHUR PUGH ON THE GENERAL STRIKE.

LABOUR'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

London.—Addressing the annual conference of the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth Mr Arthur Pugh, President, dwelt largely on the general strike and declared that the weapon would not be left unused when it was sought to enforce upon any section of workers terms which had not been made subject of the negotiation and collective agreement. The Congress did not meet in a penitential mood, nor with any consciousness of defeat. He claimed that bye-elections, especially at Hammersmith and Wallsend had shown that labour commanded increasing support, and that it was not the trade unions but the Government that had lost the confidence of the people.

Referring to Labour's international policy, Pugh said, that great new problems were emerging in the change of direction of the main stream of emigration from Europe to the undeveloped countries overseas. "We must bear in mind that our international organisation is mainly European in its structure and range and it is imperative that we should extend it to workers in these new countries whither flow out of population from older lands must enevitably tend in future". Practical consideration should be given to the question of obtaining International Trade Union agreements and understandings whereby combined with the prevention of importation of products of sweated labour, trade unionism in countries where low economic standards prevailed would be assisted by the stronger countries to build up an effective organisation of ill-paid and exploited workers.—Reuter.

PROPOSED INDIA HOUSE

SITE TO BE IN CHARING CROSS AREA

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Though no site has yet been selected for the proposed India House the "Westminster Gazette" expresses the opinion that it would be in the Charing Cross area near the other Dominions offices, and the offices of India's High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner would be incorporated in the same building. The paper declares that the proposal is regarded favourably at the High Commissioner's offices.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN CALCUTTA.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Enquiries made by an Associated Press representative in connection with the Watgunge fracas show that when asked to stop music, the Hindus refused to do so on the grounds that it was not the prayer-time, that music formed part of their religious observance and that they had a right to play music inasmuch as the police license permitted them to do so. The constables accompanying the procession apprehending trouble sent information to the Watgunge Thana while reinforcements also arrived from the headquarters in charge of Mr. L. N. Bird and B. N. Banerjee, Deputy Commissioners and M. N. Sidha, Assistant Commissioner.

The locality where the disturbance took place is inhabited mostly by Muhomedans and although the situation was generally quite in the evening, feelings still run high among both communities.—A. P.

CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Four Hindus, one police inspector, three constables, and one jamadar were more or less severely injured as a result of the communal fracas that took place at Kidderpore this morning in connexion with the annual Janmashthami procession. It appears that the procession, which consisted of about 100 Sindhis with musicians and was covered by a police license, was proceeding along Circular Road Garden Reach Road towards the Shiva temple, at Bhukailash Rajbati. As the procession came before a mosque the Muslims insisted on the music being stopped.

The police officer in charge of the procession allowed the procession to continue with music as it was not prayer-time. Immediately, brickbats flew about and in the melee that ensued nine received injuries. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by armed guards soon appeared on the spot and dispersed the crowd, and the procession was allowed to reach its destination without further molestation.—Free Press.

SITUATION QUIET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The situation at Watgunge, the scene of yesterday's communal riots is quiet to-day. The place is being patrolled by the armed police. Out of 106 arrests made yesterday one is an Anglo-Indian. They were placed to-day before the Police Magistrate of Alipore on charges of rioting and assaulting policemen. Applications for bail were moved on their behalf and the magistrate directed their release on a bail of Rs. 200 each fixing the 18th instant for the trial.—A.P.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY

COMPETITION OF UPCOUNTRY MILLS

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

On Monday, Mr. P. A. Baptista was examined by the Indian Tariff Board. Mr. Baptista was optimistic in regard to the future of the mill industry, but he attributed the present depression both to the Japanese competition and the up-country mills which had various natural facilities to score over the Bombay mills. He went even a point further and asserted that the Bombay mills were much harder hit by the up-country mills than the Japanese mills. He suggested various remedies for the improvement of the textile trade among which were a revenue duty of 15 per cent., 3½ per cent. excise duty and 3½ per cent. countervailing import duty. Also importing of English labour for the benefit of the Indian labour and technical education to the Indian youths. He had passed from the Victoria Jubilee Institute and joined Morarji Gokuldas Mill as a weaving master, from which position he rose to become the manager of that mill. During the boom period he tried to have his own mill, but left the idea as he did not get sufficient encouragement.

A TEMPORARY DEPRESSION.

Mr. Baptista, continuing, said the present depression was temporary. Out of 82 mills 42 were working at profit because they had reserve funds, better management, and the agents commanded better confidence of the people and the merchants. Although he admitted that the 42 mills in question were not giving dividends yet he said they were making profits. He gave the list of the 42 mills referred to above for the Board's private information.

Replying to Raja Har Kishan Kaul witness said there was room for further economy and adjustment in the textile industry.

Examined further by the Chairman witness said the Indian counts were heavier than the English ones, yet there was a class of people who preferred Indian counts. In shirtings and gray goods the Japanese manufacture came as good as English and yet being cheaper, the competition was keen with the Indian manufacture. The Indian counts were from 18s. to 24s. while the English were from 28s. to 32s.

Replying to Raja Har Kishan Kaul witness said, during the war and a couple of years afterwards, Indian mills tried to manufacture drills as done by Japan, but they were obliged to stop it later owing to Japanese competitive prices.

COMPETITION OF UP-COUNTRY MILLS.

To the Chairman witness said the competition of up-country mills with Bombay mills was keener than those of Japanese mills. The up-country mills situated in cotton districts had an advantage over Bombay mills by Rs. 30 per candy only in cotton which worked out to a difference of half an anna per pound. Then they had the advantage of freight, and municipal taxes were less than in Bombay. All this, he said, gave advantage to the up-country mills over Bombay mills and he therefore considered that the competition, hit the Bombay mills more than did the Japanese mills.

To Mr. Mazumdar witness admitted that in the case of coal, stores and certain kinds of foreign cotton imported to Ahmedabad, the Ahmedabad mills did not stand to advantage over Bombay mills. The up-country mills also, he admitted, had to stock greater amount of cotton than Bombay mills which meant investment of larger capital. In spite of all this, he asserted that up-country mills had advantage over Bombay mills.

Asked by the chairman in what way Bombay mills could be worked more economically witness said that the number of hands employed in Bombay mills were top heavy, who wasted away their time. He thought ten per cent of labour could be reduced to turn out the same amount of work done at present. He suggested importing of half a dozen workmen from England to work side by side with Indian workmen, so that the latter may know how to work efficiently and economically. Again, he said, in Bombay mills there was considerable wastage of materials such as cotton and yarn etc. which could be made better use of.

BOUNTY TO MILLS.

To Raja Harkishen Kaul the witness suggested imposition of 15 per cent of revenue duty and also a bounty to the mills of 15 per cent for turning out certain kinds of cloth under competition. He also suggested 3 1/2 per cent duty on all mill made cloth which should be protected by 3 1/2 per cent import duty.

The committee then adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

15 KILLED : 50 INJURED

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Denver. (Colorado).—Fifteen have been killed and fifty injured of whom twenty-five seriously, by the derailment of the passenger train from Salt Lake City (Utah) to Denver, forty-five miles from Salida (Colorado). The engine, guards-van and three coaches fell into Arkansas River.—Reuter.

Two "coolies" working in a kapoo factory at Howrah sustained serious burns in consequence of a fire which broke out there early on Sunday afternoon. They were removed to the Howrah Hospital where they are lying in critical condition.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

DRAFT REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF CORPORATION.

The President of the Committee of the Corporation has drafted their reply to Government on the report of the University Reform Committee:—

I am to observe that the scheme for the concentration of Colleges round the present University Buildings does not commend itself to the Corporation. The Corporation are of opinion that in an area which is already densely congested, concentration is not desirable and in so far as this scheme affects the open spaces now open to the public in the area south of the Victoria Terminus, the Corporation are definitely opposed to these open spaces being appropriated as playgrounds for College students only.

In regard to the scheme for establishing additional Universities in the Bombay Presidency, the Corporation, while favouring the proposal, are of opinion that the ideal to be aimed at in the evolution of the Bombay University should be to ultimately develop it into a unitary University at the proper time so that commercial, technological and industrial education may receive their due share of attention and that the City of Bombay may have an educational system suited to its particular needs and requirements and controlled in its own interests. The duty of a City University to impart technological education must be recognised. The Corporation agree therefore with the recommendation made in the report that a City University ought to undertake and promote technological education. They further agree that the University should create a new Faculty of Technology and that a College of Technology should be instituted in Bombay for 200 students to begin with, on the lines mentioned in the report.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF CORPORATION.

As to the question of the representation proposed to be given to the Corporation on the governing body of the Senate, the Corporation are of opinion that considering their importance as compared with other public bodies in the City the representation proposed to be given to them is inadequate. The Corporation, therefore, suggest that Government will, while passing final orders on the report, take this matter into consideration and provide for adequate representation of the Corporation on the governing body.

With regard to the scheme for Adult Education in the City of Bombay the Corporation warmly welcome the suggestions made in paragraph 104 of the Report for organizing a dual machinery for (1) Extension lectures and classes and (2) Tutorial Classes and as to the question of giving Adult Education in the City I am to state for the information of Government that when a detailed scheme for promoting Adult Education is available, the Corporation will be in a position to place their definite views on the subject before Government.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

As to the University making journalism a subject of post-graduate study in its schools of Sociology, politics and Economics the Corporation are of opinion that it is time the University should recognize the needs of the profession of journalism, which have been so far neglected and provide adequate facilities for the same.

In respect of the recommendation made of the report of the saving of two years at the end of Primary education and the addition of one year at the end of Secondary education with necessary modifications of the curricula, the Corporation strongly endorse the views of the Committee in the matter. They also approve of the recommendation regarding the provision of additional and more efficient means of training secondary teachers and encouraging teachers to seek training and the provision of larger funds for secondary education.

With regard to the suggestion made from some quarters for starting a medical course and degree of a lower standard than the present M. B. B. S., the Corporation support the view of the Committee in the matter, inasmuch as the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons have already instituted a course and degree lower than the M.B.B.S., which in their opinion meets the case. The Corporation also support the Committee in rejecting the proposal for a cheaper and shorter course for "Licensed Medical Practitioners" and in suggesting that recognition for such a course may be sought for from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AYURVED.

The Corporation strongly support the recommendation of the Committee that it is desirable to create a University Chair for Pharmacology and Materia Medica and that the professorial staff should make a systematic investigation of the drugs used in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems as well as of other drugs produced in India. In connection with this subject I may state for the information of Government that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment have been encouraged by the Corporation for some time for a systematic study of this science of treatment will find strong support from the Corporation.

It has been a long-standing grievance [illegible] professorships at the Grant Medical College have been reserved for the Indian Medical Service apart from the personal merits of the holder or the needs of the institution to which he is appointed. The Corporation are glad to note that recently Government have adopted the policy of appointing more Indian qualified practitioners to the College. But the Corporation have to protest that the principle of appointing Professors to the Grant Medical College from the I.M.S. still survives.

There can be no question that the study of Dentistry has not kept pace with the growing demand for dental treatment in the City. The Corporation are aware that there is no adequate provision made at present for specialization in Dentistry and they therefore strongly support the recommendation of the Committee for a provision being made by the University for specialization in this branch. They also agree with the Committee's recommendation that when a small Dental Hospital and Dental Laboratory are available, the University should institute a regular course for a degree in Dental Surgery and that in the meantime Dental Surgery might be included as an optional special subject for the degree of M.S. as is done in Madras, a Department of Dentistry being ultimately instituted by the University when funds and other facilities permit.

FACULTY OF FINE ARTS.

As to the creation of a Faculty of Fine Arts the Corporation endorse the recommendation for the institution of a Faculty comprising the following departments:—

(i) Painting, Drawing and Sculpture, (ii) Architecture, and (iii) Music. They also favour the suggestion that the Faculty might be divided into three corresponding Committees or Boards of Studies, the Sir J.J. School of Art being represented in the Faculty in all its branches.

The Corporation fully endorse the opinion of the Committee that the present accommodation for students provided in college hostels is inadequate. They also agree with them that a number of students, who are mostly very poor, do live in very unsatisfactory conditions and that with a view to supply them with lodgings, it is desirable that a certain proportion of free lodgings should be provided for really poor and deserving students. As to the remedial measures suggested by the Committee for improving the unsatisfactory conditions of residences, I am to state that the Corporation concur in the Committee's recommendation that a "Board of Students' Welfare" may be appointed by the Syndicate.

LODGING FACILITIES.

As to the question of making residence in a recognized hostel compulsory for every student of the University, the Corporation endorse the opinion of the Committee that this is not justifiable as a large number of students of colleges in big towns reside with their parents, guardians or near relatives and also in view of the greater economy possible when a student can thus live in the home of a suitable person responsible for him. They also agree with the Committee that the Syndicate must issue orders for fixing the percentage that should be accommodated in the hostel.. by each college and hold the Principals of the respective colleges responsible for satisfying themselves that every student not resident in the hostel is lodged in suitable surroundings.

There is no doubt that the proportion of students who take an active and continuous share in college or other games and sports is not as large as it should be and that this is one of the causes of the poor physique of students and of their susceptibility to illness. The Committee have therefore recommended in paragraph 170 of their report, that the University should appoint a Director of Physical Training for College Students who might be either a medical man, with a qualified Instructor for physical training working under him or an expert in physical training with sufficient medical or physiological knowledge. The Committee also think it desirable that a medical examination of every student should be held twice during his four years' college career and a record kept of it and that one of the duties of the Director should be to organize physical training and University games and sports. The Corporation have fully considered these suggestions and I am to state that they are in general agreement with the proposals.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Corporation concur in the Committee's opinion that the University Training Corps is exercising a beneficial effect on the morale of those who join it, and that such service should be made compulsory and that the Corps should be gradually thrown open to all, who being physically fit wish to join the same and also that some form of 'physical training' conducted by the Colleges should be compulsory for all those who are physically fit for it. They, however, desire to express their opinion further, that service under the University Training Corps should be compulsory only in the case of those students who are physically fit to join it.

REPRESENTATION ON THE SENATE.

The Corporation are aware of the general complaint that the University as constituted at present, does not represent adequately the needs and aspirations of the Community and is not provided with machinery by which it can secure for itself such representation. As pointed out in the report, 80 per cent. of the Senate are at present nominated by the Chancellor, ten are elected by registered graduates and ten by the Faculties, i.e., the University only controls the appointment of twenty per cent. of its own Fellows and the academic and expert members of the University only control ten per cent. In offering their remarks on this constitution the Committee recognize the limited necessity for the exercise of the Chancellor's power of nomination and that they also recognise the principle to apply to the constitution of a University in order to secure proper representation of all the necessary elements, but that they are, however, of opinion that the disproportion between nominated and elected members is at present so great that it cannot provide a sufficiently large body of advisers and controllers of the University such as the community as a whole would wish to set up, and as would be likely to feel itself directly responsible for the community's main interests. With a view to removing this disproportion, the Committee have proposed that the elective principle should be given a large preponderance over that of nomination in the constitution of the supreme authority of the University. The Corporation entirely agree with this suggestion.

The Corporation also agree with the Committee in their opinion that a separate University for Women will prove wasteful of money and effort, and is not at present in the interest of higher education of women in this Presidency.

UNIVERSITY CO-EDUCATION.

The question of establishing separate colleges for women is, however, on a different footing. Although opinion seems to be divided in the Committee on this point, the Committee have ultimately favoured the principle of co-education and have erejected the idea of starting separate colleges for women. They have, however, suggested that special needs of women undergraduates cannot be supplied by institution of hostels for women students under the superintendence of a qualified and experienced staff of women. The Corporation have given their careful consideration to this question and they have come to the conclusion that co-education is neither desirable nor expedient for University education in this Presidency. In th primary and secondary stages of education there are already separate institutions for boys and girls and it stands to reason that the same system should be continued in the higher grades of education as it would give a greater impetus to the higher education of women especially in the case of Mahomedan girls.

In the report the Committee venture to express a hope that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and other important public bodies will be willing to recognise the desirability of establishing a close relationship of mutual assistance between themselves and the University, and that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will recognise that the work of solving the problems of the education of a great city community, based on the co-operation between themselves and the University, is educational work in the most genuine sense and belongs properly to the sphere of each of them, and that they will offer some annual contribution to enable the University to expand its operations in this direction. The Corporation reciprocate the desire for co-operation between the University and the Bombay Municipality and are quite alive to their duty of assisting the University. While recognising the principle of rendering financial help to the University as suggested the Corporation are not in a position at present to make any definite suggestion in this respect and must, therefore, defer their decision as to the extent of their financial help until concrete proposals from Government and the

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ers from private schools has been trained in the S. T. College so far. It would have been very illuminating if Prof. Paranjpe had given the statistics about the teachers from private schools in this Presidency, who have been trained in the use of the Direct Method. It will not be too much to say that a majority of the non-Government High Schools are deplorably ignorant of the new developments in the widening field of education and are quite indifferent as to what the S. T. College in Bombay is attempting to do for them. Is it surprising then that they should know very little about the Direct Method? Thus, it is far from right to say that the Method was ushered everywhere in the Bombay Presidency. As a matter of fact, it was mainly ushered in the Government High Schools, where the teachers were trained in its use and were thus competent to handle it. So far as I know, the Government High Schools are satisfied with the results of the Direct Method and have never been heard complaining against it. Those who are the loudest in crying down the Method are those who have used it without having any credentials to do so. Prof. Paranjpe writes: "There are some teachers who are utterly dissatisfied with the new Method." It is no wonder that such teachers should be dissatisfied, since they had no business to use it. The Direct Method or any other method on the face of the earth expects previous training in its use, if it is to be handled successfully. An untrained man is clearly incompetent to try it and the more so to appraise its efficacy. In unskilled hands, any method is bound to fail not on account of the inherent demerits of the Method, but on account of its wrong application. It is no use making the Direct Method the scapegoat for all the short comings of the teachers. Prof. Paranjpe wonders how the new era of high standard in English did not dawn even after a period of 20 years. The answer is short. It is because the Direct Method is not being used. It is the time-honoured Translation Method or perhaps "no-method" that is still supreme in most of the schools in this Presidency. Prof. Paranjpe will not have to go far to convince himself of what I say. It has been a strange practice with some teachers of English to say that they follow the Direct Method, at the same time using any method that they can improvise. I learnt this from an Inspector, who has to inspect the teaching of English in a certain district. Principal Hamley of the S. T. College was once taken to watch a model lesson in English by the Direct Method in a certain school, where he did not hear a word of English for a long time.

(To Be Continued).

TRANSPORTATION IN INDIA.

HEAVY TAX ON MOTORS.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

A number of non-official members of the Assembly have submitted a letter to Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes urging on the Government of India the desirability of very early examination of the important questions relating to taxation and co-ordination of authorities affecting the transport, including motor transport.

WHAT CHECKS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

The signatories to the letter say that the importance of the development of motor transport to Indian economic, industrial, social, and agricultural welfare is widely recognised and the Taxation Enquiry Committee also stress on the political and economic advantages of rapid means of transport. At the present moment motor transport is subject to taxation by the Central and Provincial Governments as well as by the local bodies and from an examination of the total taxation to which a car valued at Rs. 4,000 is subjected, it will be found that the taxation amounts to Rs. 537-14-0 per annum. This compares most unfavourably with Rs. 180/- yearly tax to which such a car would be subject in England.

Concluding the signatories say, "We do not propose at this stage to indicate preference for any particular scheme. It may be advisable to develop different methods of transport in different areas and to levy such taxation provincially, or it may be found simpler to collect it generally, and distribute it for roads or canals. We aer, however, convinced that the whole subject of transport, co-ordination of authorities and taxation of transportation demands an early attention of the Government of India and should in the examination of question indicate that a reduction in the existing duties on motor transport will not affect the revenues adversely and to the detriment of other proposals, for the reduction of taxation that such reduction should be undertaken at an early date.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NAGPUR

BRISK ENROLLING OF CONGRESS MEMBERS

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Keen competition had been going on between the Responsivists and the Congress Party as regards the ensuing elections of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee. Members were being enrolled by both the parties during the last six days. The number of newly enrolled members was finally counted yesterday. The total number of newly enrolled members came up to 1,117 in Nagpur City of whom about 250 are Responsivists and the remaining are of the Congress Party. The result of the ensuing Congress Elections is evidently in favour of the Congress Party. Thus it would appear how the wind blows and what hold the Congress has on the public. Perhaps it would be an eye opener to the Responsivists as to the future result of their candidature in the coming General Elections.

DR. MOONJE TO CONTEST ASSEMBLY SEAT

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

In its issue of the 5th instant, the local "Maharastra," the mouthpiece of the Responsivists, announces that it understands that Dr. Moonjye will contest the Assembly seat on behalf of the Responsive Co-operation Party, opposing Mr. Abhyankar, the sitting member, who is standing for re-election on the Congress ticket.—A. P.

GURDWARA AFFAIRS.

ELECTIONS UNDER THE NEW ACT.

AMRITSAR, Sept. 6.

A meeting of the Gurdwara Central Board formed under the New Gurdwara Act was held on 4th September for the co-option of 14 members. Sardar Mangalsingh, leader of the Akali Party, was elected chairman by a majority of votes. For the 14 members to be co-opted 22 names were proposed and ballotting was completed late at night. The result is expected to be announced to-day. On the recommendation of Sardar Mangalsingh, the meeting passed a resolution appreciating the hard work done by the Elections Commissioner and his officers.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffarkhan, the Elections Commissioner, observed that if anybody deserved their thanks, it was the Punjab Government whose representative he was and under whose orders he had come there. He referred to what the Punjab Government had done for them in bearing lakhs of expenditure for the constitution of the Board and for making other arrangements connected with the working of the Act.—A. P.

"WANTED—THE MAHATMA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal published in the Press is timely and I therefore strongly urge Mahatmaji to take up the lead once more as urged in the appeal. I congratulate the signatories on the appeal but at the same time I remind them that it would have been better if they would have sent this appeal to the different Provincial Congress Committees for their endorsement as I am sure fifteen such committees out of twenty do earnestly want Mahatmaji to lead the country.—Yours, etc.,

BACK BAY SCANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not a curious surprise but a most astounding fact that not a single individual (except Mr. Nariman's brief reference) now concerned with the inquiry into the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme from the President and Members of the Committee down to the Director of the Development Directorate followed by scores of witnesses, has thought fit to bring to public notice the late Sir Ratan Tata's investigation into this very scheme through the world famous experts, Messrs. Jacob and Davies of America, whom Sir Ratan had called to report upon the feasibility and practicability of this scheme. The Government had before them for enlightenment a very convincing report made by the firm of Jacob and Davies, Reclamation Engineers of New York, whose expert was brought out by the late Sir Ratan Tata to Bombay as far back as 1910 to advise him on the possibilities of reclamation in the Back Bay. This Report was put in "in toto" before the Bombay Development Committee appointed by Government at the end of 1913 and is published in their own official report brought out in 1914 and is, therefore, absolute public knowledge. The report distinctly says in one place that there was not sufficient filling in material in the Bay and if this was so in 1910, one wonders what possessed Government in 1920, in spite of this cut and dry information before them, to launch forth this ruinous scheme and bring out here that huge Dredger G. L. The Report of the Development Committee of 1914 also embodies a good deal of correspondence between Messrs. Jacob and Davies and late Sir Ratan Tata which was put in before the Committee by one of the representatives of the Tatas and if one only turns over page 181/212 of that Report he will find that the following 12th paragraph from Jacob and Davies' letter of 5th February 1913 which is almost in the nature of a prophesy has come out absolutely true at the present day. The Report, as said above, was public property and Government could have profitted by it if they wanted to; but evidently it was convenient for them to leave out of consideration anything and everything that suited them at the time they were "reclamation crazy."

The proceedings and reports with the views and opinions of numerous other witnesses that had given evidence in 1914 were in the hands of the Bombay Government when first they began to consider launching the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. There is no doubt, and there is evidence that when the late Governor Sir George Lloyd assumed the reins of Bombay Governorship, he discussed the carrying out of the scheme with some of his most confidential European colleagues and when he found that his experts' estimate brought down the rate of reclaimed land to nearly 1/3 of Tata's experts, he thought within himself that with all the resources at his command and financial help from the Government of India, he would be able to set the Thames on fire by showing to the public that he would bring in a profit of 25 to 30 crores to the Bombay Treasury.

But alas! he was entirely misled by his advisers who were the least qualified by their own ignorance of such a scheme consequently launching thoughtlessly in face of the result and failure of Back Bay Scheme of 1866 and the definite pronouncements of Messrs. Jacob and Davies who were not slow in giving almost a prophetic warning to what pass the Government would come, were such a scheme to be put into operation.

Were we now to carefully study and peruse the said report of the American Experts their anticipated result has come true to every word as is shown by the evidence given by the numerous well-known witnesses before the Inquiry Committee in Bombay.

All these facts go to prove that Bombay has been saddled with huge loss wholly or solely by the masterful and high-handed policy followed and adopted by Sir George Lloyd to the total exclusion of the advice and opinions of public bodies like the Port Trust, Royal Indian Marine, the Improvement Trust, Municipal Corporation, Chambers of Commerce both Epropean and Indian and such other competent persons able to give their advice in the matter.

Cannot, therefore, the President of the Committee call upon Government to produce all the papers and correspondence in connection therewith and to inquire from the Minister in charge how far Lord Lloyd was influenced by the Reports of Messrs. Jacob and Davies? If such a valuable and trustworthy report was ignored, whose fault was it if the warnings contained there in were not heeded and given a clean go-bye?

Now were the promulgators of this scheme to say that they had no knowledge of such a report or that they did not pay any serious attention to such a weighty pronouncement it betrays nothing short of disregard of data which should have been very carefully studied and digested. Neglect of passing over such a valuable report betrays incompetency of Government advisers on both sides of its financial and technical aspects.—Yours, etc.

R. P. B.

N. W. RLY. BREACHES.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Karachi, N. W. Railway, wires under date September 6th:—

Due to cyclone and heavy rain the line has badly been breached between Karachi and Landhi and it is impossible for trains to run. Transhipment is at present impossible but trains are running beyond Kotri. Water is subsiding and if it continues to do so there is every hope of train service being resumed this evening.—A. P.

NORMAL SERVICE TO BE IN FORCE.

N. W. Railway Service telegram from Lahore dated 6th September states:—With regard to interruption of communication by rail and telegraph, Divisional Superintendent Karachi, telegraphs that the normal service of trains will be in force this even-

THE BACKBAY FIASCO.

"Truth", London, wrote in Mail Week:—

Under the presidency of Sir Grimwood Mears, the Back Bay Inquiry Committee started last week on its task of inquiring into the Bombay Reclamation scheme, which has proved such a lamentable and costly failure. So far most of the blame has been laid on Sir George Buchanan, for his "insufficient appreciation" of local condition, But I am afraid there is little to be gained by making one man the scapegoat. However faulty Sir George Buchanan's expert advice may have been, there are others equally to blame. Moreover, there are aspects of the whole enterprise in no way connected with technical matters which merit the most searching investigation.

For instance, Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director of Development, told the President of the Inquiry Committee that in his reports to the Government of Bombay he withheld certain information, as the Government would have been displeased if he had given it. This is a grave and extraordinary admission which needs further explanation. I am glad to learn that Truth's suggestion that the Inquiry would be useless without Lord Lloyd's evidence has been acted upon, and that is evidence will be taken on commission in Egypt. For a long time past disturbing rumours have been in circulation in India—particularly among the Indians—as to the placing of certain contracts, and Lord Lloyd is in a position to kill them for good.

The history of the scheme and its unhappy end makes dismal reading. The fact is that an undertaking of this size should have been made a departmental concern. The Government should have had prepared complete and detailed specifications of the requirements, and should then have invited tenders in the usual way from the great civil engineering firms which specialise, in contracts of such magnitude. They would then have had the advantage of the expert advice retained by those firms, and the xsco would have been prevented. And the contractors would have had to sustain the loss if any arising from incompetence.

In December, 1924, Lord Reading, then the Viceroy, inspected the work. It would be illuminating of his opinion of what was happening could be ascertained. By the date of his visit the Bombay Department Directorate must have known that failure was inevitable. What did they tell Lord Reading? Did they mislead him with the kind of report that they published for the edification, and incidentally the deception, of the public?

BARODA'S INCREASED MUNICIPAL TAXES

CITIZENS' REPRESENTATION TO MAHARAJA

BARODA, Sept. 5.

A representation signed by five thousand citizens of Baroda against the newly increased municipal taxes having been forwarded through the "Nyaya-Mantri" for submission to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, the Dewan Saheb assured the signatories that the time limit for giving effect to the new taxes had been extended.

Another meeting was, therefore, called under the presidentship of the Nugger-Sheth of Baroda to request the Dewan to further extend the time-limit up to 30th September when the Maharaja Saheb's reply to their appeals would be received. To expedite His Highness's reply the following telegram has been despatched by the Nugger-Sheth on behalf of the citizens of Baroda:—

"No reply to our telegram. Petition forwarded through Dewan Saheb. Pray wire stay order additional municipal taxes. People will feel more discontented if no reply."

His Highness is at present in London.—Free Press.

PARTY PROPAGANDA IN U. P.

RIVAL NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

BENARES, Sept. 6.

It has been decided to bring out daily editions of "Abhyudaya" and "Saimik", weekly Hindi papers published at Allahabad and Agra respectively, for the purpose of propaganda work in connection with the forthcoming general Council Elections.

The "Abhudaya" will be edited by its present editor, Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya, M.L.A., who resigned membership of the Swaraj Party after the walk-out. This paper has also secured the services of Mr. Laxmanrao Garde, ex-editor of the "Bharatmitra" of Calcutta. It is stated that the paper is financed by Mr. Ganeshyamdas Birla, who has been set up by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as a Responsivist candidate from Benares *cum* Gorakhpur Division in opposition to Mr. Sriprakash, the Congress candidate.

The daily edition of the "Saimik" will also be edited by its present editor, Mr. Shrikrishna Datta Paliwal, a Swarajist M.L.C., and financed by the U. P. Congress Committee.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" has already been acquired by the Swarajist Party. These preparations are being made by the Responsivists and Swarajists for a keen contest in the United Provinces.—Free Press.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Director of the Press Bureau, Bharatpur, wires:—

The news published in some of the papers about the giving way of three bunds in Jaipur and of eight casualties owing to the collapse of houses is absolutely wrong. No bund has given way. The State Engineer, Mr. Vakil has tried his best to take the situation well in hand. There is no danger at all. The City Municipality is also taking steps in this connection. Houses in dangerous condition have been demolished owing to the sudden collapse of a house,

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

CONDITIONS IN INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY.

THE WORKER'S POINT OF VIEW.

The following is the text of representation submitted by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, to the Indian Tariff Board:

On behalf of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, I have the honour to submit to the Indian Tariff Board the following representation and the Union's Replies to the Board's Questionnaire containing the views of my Union on the points raised (i) by the terms of reference prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose of the enquiry into the condition of the cotton textile industry in India with special reference to the industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad, (ii) in the statement submitted by the Bombay Millowners' Association and (iii) in the questionnaire issued by the Board. This representation is intended to supplement the various points briefly touched upon the Union's replies, to add a few more which could not be included therein and to offer a few remarks of a general character on the whole position of the industry with special reference to the labour side of it. My Union desires to express its sincere thanks for the opportunity given to it to place its views before the Board in as much as the interests of the textile workers are closely bound up with the interests of the industry as a whole and none will be more glad than the workers to see that the industry is extricated from its present position and set upon a course of continued prosperity.

MILL-OWNERS' RELUCTANCE TO FACE INQUIRY.

2. It is a matter of satisfaction to the textile workers in Bombay that the Government of India have appointed a special Tariff Board to investigate the present condition of the cotton textile industry in India and to find that the terms of reference for the investigation are sufficiently wide. In the opinion of my Union, the Government of India were perfectly right in rejecting the proposal put forward by the Bombay Millowners' Association, to appoint an "ad hoc" Committee to enquire solely into the question of the Japanese competition with a view to impose an extra import duty on Japanese yarn and piecegoods, should the fact of the competition being unfair be proved. By widening the scope of the enquiry, the Government of India have made it possible for the Tariff Board to investigate the question in a more comprehensive manner, find out the real causes of the present condition of the cotton mill industry and, in the light of the conclusions that may be arrived at, recommend measures to put the industry on a sound footing. The Bombay textile workers have been insisting on a comprehensive enquiry of this nature from the day it was given out by the Bombay millowners that the mill industry was incurring heavy losses, and more particularly, from July of last year when the millowners announced their intention to reduce the workers' wages by 11¼ per cent. At that time, the millowners pleaded their inability to pay the workers wages on the old scale mainly on account of the continuance of the cotton excise duty from which, they said, they were suffering in competition with Japan in Indian market. The millowners' determination to effect a wage cut resulted in a general strike which lasted over two and half months and ended in great victory for the workers. In the course of the negotiations between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the workers' representatives and in the latters' representations to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the workers' representatives had indicated some of the causes which, in their opinion, were responsible for the inability of the mill industry to tide over the present depression. An open investigation of the condition of the industry had been strongly urged by them as well as the general public; but the Millowners' Association set its face against the proposal on the plea that the condition of the industry was their and their concern alone. Even in the Legislative Assembly, during the several discussions on the abolition of the cotton excise duty, the Government of India had made it clear that they were prepared to investigate the whole position of the textile industry if the demand for the abolition or suspension of the excise duty was sought to be made on the score of the bad condition of the industry. But at that time the millowners vehemently opposed the enquiry and insisted on the abolition of the excise duty alone. They loudly professed that they did not ask for protection for their industry—a statement which was not correct, and that, therefore, they did not want an enquiry. The workers never believed that the abolition of the excise duty alone would enable the mill industry to stand on its own legs; but they supported its abolition as they thought that it was an unjust impost having its origin in inspiration from outside. Experience has only proved the correctness of the workers' view. The abolition of the excise duty has not made any appreciable change for the better in the condition of the industry. My Union is, therefore, all the more glad to find that the Bombay millowners have, though late, at last come to realise the wisdom of the workers' plea for an impartial and comprehensive investigation of the industry by the Tariff Board and agreed perhaps reluctantly, to allow the search-light of the enquiry to be directed inwards. The Union's only regret is that they unnecessarily lost one precious year by taking various untenable positions before facing the issue boldly and courageously—positions which they had subsequently to give up one after another—with the result that the condition of the mill industry has become worse than it was a year ago.

3. At the outset, my Union desires to make it perfectly clear to the Board, that the textile workers in Bombay are anxious to see the cotton mill industry restored to prosperity; and, therefore, they are willing to support suitable measures calculated to remove the industry from its present deplorable position and place it on a sound and efficient footing. If, after thorough investigation, it is found that the industry really stands in need of some temporary help to enable it to compete successfully with the other cotton manufacturing countries in the world, my Union will be only too glad to support the grant of such help consistently with the general interests of the country. The textile workers are as much interested in the sound condition of the industry as the millowners. Over 1,50,000 operatives are engaged in the mills in Bombay and if they are deprived of this source of living in case the industry goes down still further, their condition and the condition of those depending upon them will be very pitable indeed. To the millowners and the traders, bad times like the present may mean less profit and a little curtailment of some of their luxuries; but to the workers, they mean starvation and ruin. There is already a good deal of industrial unemployment in the city and my Union is anxious to see that the present list of the unemployed is not only not increased in future but that it is considerably decreased and eventually caused to disappear altogether. The Union recognises that this can happen only if and when the industry is rescued from the present position. It goes without saying, therefore, that the workers cannot but desire the continued prosperity of the industry. Believing as the Union does that a searching enquiry of a comprehensive nature like this is sure to result in the discovery of the real causes of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, and thus prepare the way for the re-organisation of the industry on a sound basis, it is my Union's desire to place before the Board such material as it has to enable them to arrive at the right conclusions.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

4. It will be clear to the Board from the remarks made in the preceding paragraphs that my Union agrees with the Bombay Millowners' Association that the present condition of the textile industry in this city is far from satisfactory and that the early adoption of some radical remedies is necessary if the industry is to be saved. The Union also agrees with the Association as to the extent and importance of the industry as being a great indigenous industry and a source of employment to a large labour population in the Presidency and of a large income to Government. But it regrets it cannot persuade itself to accept the measures suggested by the Association for the improvement of the industry. In the opinion of my Union, labour is one of the most essential factors for the successful working of any industry. In Bombay, this factor is so miserably weak that even under ideal conditions in respect of other elements that constitute the industry, it will not be able to hold its own under the present circumstances. My Union does not think that the Bombay millowners can profess with any degree of accuracy that their labour is contented, that its conditions of life and service leave nothing to be desired and that they have made any efforts to increase its efficiency. In fact they have themselves complained several times in the past of many drawbacks from which the industry suffer on account of the shortcomings of labour. But, so far as my Union is aware, they have not done anything to remove these shortcomings. It is the firm belief of my Union that unless the labour conditions in Bombay are radically improved, the mill industry will not be able to compete with the other cotton manufacturing countries. My Union, therefore, feels that the first and foremost requirement for putting the industry on a sound footing with a view to restore it to prosperity, is to radically improve the present labour conditions and remove the hardships from which the textile labour has been suffering all these years. If that is done, my Union feels confident that the textile industry will be in a much better position than it is to-day to compete with countries like Japan and improve its future prospects.

5. With these preliminary observations as regards labour conditions, I shall now endeavour to narrate in some detail what the conditions of labour are and the hardships from which the ocpratives have been suffering. The narration is by no means exhaustive or complete; but, in the opinion of the Union, it will enable the Board to judge for itself to what extent those conditions and hardships have contributed to the present bad position of the mill industry and how far the millowners are themselves responsible for their continuance.

(To Be Continued).

COTTON MILL WORKERS IN SHOLAPUR

STANDARD OF LIVING

In the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" (Bombay), there is an article on the above subject. It is based on the preliminary results of a family budget enquiry conducted at Sholapur by the Labour Office. For the purposes of the article only a few summary tables based on the 943 family budgets have been used.

An analysis of the budgets according to income shows that the majority (66.06 per cent.) of the Sholapur working class families have an income between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 per month. In Bombay city, the majority (75.1 per cent.) of the working class families have an income between Rs. 40 and Rs. 70 per month.

The size of the family including dependents living away from the family is the same both in Bombay and Sholapur, being 4.8 persons. The average family in Sholapur consists of 1.67 men, 1.59 women and 1.47 children living in the family and .11 persons living away from the family. The average working class family in Bombay city consists of 1.1 men, 1.1 women and 2.0 children living in the family and .6 persons living away from the family. It will be seen from this that in the average Sholapur family the number of men and women is larger and of children smaller than in the average Bombay family.

The average monthly income of a family in Sholapur is Rs. 42/15/2 while the average monthly expenditure is Rs. 40/0/11 thus leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2/14/3 per month. In Bombay the average monthly earnings of a family are Rs. 52/4/6 and the average monthly expenditure 49/9/6, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2/11/0.

Of the 4.73 persons living in the family at Sholapur, 2.02 are workers and 2.71 are dependents. If the number of earners per 100 families is taken, it is seen that while in Bombay there are 154 earners per 100 families, in Sholapur there are 202.

TRAFFIC IN UNEMPLOYED OF BOMBAY

IGNORANT WORKERS TAKEN TO ASSAM

Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

It is to be regretted that not sufficient public interest has been roused in the question of local unemployed being taken on the tea plantations of Assam by a regular agency that traffics in the business of human "slaves". In view of the great unemployment crisis prevailing in the Presidency a regular net-work of Assam agents has been pulling up a large number of unemployed ignorant workers to Assam on tea plantations. Conditions of labour on the tea plantations are reported to be full of ugliness and so unhealthy that I am afraid no honest friend of the poor unemployed would advise them to go there. Since Government's publication of reports on Assam labour and Mr. Gandhi's investigations of labour in Champaran no proofs have been ascertained as to introduction of better conditions of life and service among the workers in Assam. It is therefore necessary to prevent ignorant men being carried away on tempting promises by making them enter into contracts like the one which has come to my notice and which I reproduce here:—

AGREEMENT UNDER THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT. NO. IX OF 1872.

This agreement entered into and executed this.....day of ..... 192 under the India Contract Act of India (No. IX of 1872) between..... on behalf of Messrs.....here-in-after called the Employers of the one part and son of .....a resident of.....village in the Taluka of ..... in the District of ..... in the Presidency of Bombay here-in-after

Witnesseth as follows—

called the Labourer of the other part.

That the said Labourer in consideration of Batta, Railway fare, and Clothing charges amounting to Rs. ..... paid, or to be paid, on his behalf and account, by the said employers hereby agrees and convenants to proceed to and work on labour on any Tea Estate in Assam in the Agency of the said Employers for a period of two years. The said labourer hereby agrees to perform all duties and work required of him as a Coolie or Labourer and which duties are customary and are ordinarily performed by the Coolies on the same Estate. The said Labourer further agrees to accept of the same wages as are paid to other coolies on the same Estate, provided always, that such wages averages and are not less than one anna for every hour's work done and performed by the said labourer during the currency of his contract. It is further agreed that the Labourer is to be found with free accommodation and Medical Attendance and that on the expiry of this contract his return expenses to his country or home will be paid by the said employers. In witness whereof the said.....has hereunto put his hand.

This contract was explained.

to.....

by me and agreed to and signed by him or her in my presence.

(Sd.) .....

First Class Magistrate.

(Thumb Mark of Labourer.)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOVEMENT

The preparations for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebrations of the founding of the International Trade Union Movement on September 19th, of this year, are already far advanced in most countries. The National Centres will be informed in periodical reports of all further arrangements. In various countries great meetings are to be held and steps have been taken to have speeches broadcast in the most important languages. Lastly, a history of the International Trade Union Movement, written by J. Sassenbach Secretary of the I.F.T.U. is to be published as well as a series of postcard photographs of the best known leaders of the trade union movement.

The date of the next International Trade Union Congress has been definitely fixed for August 1st—6th. 1927. The Conference is to take place in Paris as is also an international Conference of Trade Union Women, which is being held in conjunction with the International Trade Union Conference.

RECOGNITION OF RAILWAY UNIONS

The non-recognition of the Railway Unions existing in Bombay by the employers has been a long standing complaint of the workmen and Mr. Jhabvala has once again pressed the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to recognise the men's Union which has at present a large membership and subscription. In the course of the representation he states:—

"I beg once again to bring to your kind notice the desirablity and urgency of recognising the above Union. I have already represented to you the consideration of the recognition in the past but you held over the same till you thought Government would put into force the Trade Union Registration Act. I now beg to state that the same has been brought into operation and our Union will be offered for registration according to Government regulations. In the meanwhile, on behalf of the Union I beg you will kindly reconsider the question of recognition. On your kindly accepting the argument for consideration, I shall provide you with all statistics necessary for the purpose as to the membership, subscription, office management, etc. My object in pressing you for recognition is that the whole membership of the workshop might have a constitutional basis and an organized working on lines of co-operation and good feelings between the employers and employees."

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY

The working class cost of living index number during August 1926 was 155 as compared with 157 during the previous month thus showing a fall of two points. The index number of food only was 153.

In July 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 149. There was a fall of three points in the food group and a rise of one point in the non-food group, as compared with the previous month. The index number for food-grains declined by four points owing to a fall in the prices of cereals. The index number for other food articles remained steady at 148.

The European cost of living index number for July 1926 was 159, which is one point higher than the Index number for April 1926 which was 158. The index number for food was 172 as compared with 168 for April 1926. The rise in the food index was due to a rise of 6 points in "food-bazaar". The "fuel and lighting" group recorded a rise of four points. Clothing remained stationary.

IMMIGRANT LABOUR IN CEYLON

An article in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette", (Bombay), which is based on the Administration Report of the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour in Ceylon for the year 1925, shows that though there are no legal regulations limiting the hours of work, work on estates usually begins at 6.30 a.m. and ceases at 4 p. m. with an hour's interval for the mid-day meal. Houses and medical aid are given free of charge. Though the money wages paid appear low, it must not be forgotten that the workers get many indirect benefits such as firewood and rice which are supplied at concessional rates. Women are also given maternity, benefits which take the form of sufficient food and lodging for one month, absence from work for one month and the proper care of children under one year of age.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

During the first quarter of 1926, 34 industrial disputes were recorded in British India, affecting 51,205 workers and entailing the loss of 319,826 working days.

According to "Industrial and Labour Information", the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, these disputes were the outcome of demands which may be classified as follows: Pay (9., Bonus (2), Questions of personnel (13), Leave and hours of work (3), other claims (7).

The disputes resulted as follows for the workers concerned: successful (4), partially successful (5), unsuccessful (24). At the end of March one dispute was still in progress.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During July 1926 the number of disputes was four, three of which occurred in cotton mills. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 384 and the number of working days lost 661.

PAINT REMOVING SOLUTION.

It is advisable to have good results, that nothing should be painted without first removing the old coat of paint. This solution eliminates the amount of scrapping and large cost that entail in the process of removing old coat of paint by blow Lamps, etc, etc It requires no skill in application, removes old paint from stone, wood and metal without doing any harm within an hour after mere application. A thorough wash after the removal of old paint with plain water makes the object ready for a fresh coat of paint.

TELEGRAM: KAYENKAY, BOMBAY. ENQUIRIES SOLICITED. TELEPHONE: No. 20633.

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When damp weather sets in, don't expect to be rheumatic! Guard yourself against such risk by strengthening the kidneys. Normally, rich blood circulates throughout the system; repairing and nourishing the tissues, and it is the duty of the kidneys to keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints develop. Immediately you begin to experience rheumatic twinges, urinary trouble, backache, or other sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and you will soon be well again. Better still, you can prevent kidney trouble by taking an occasional course of Doan's as a precaution.

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ANDHRA LETTER

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SITANAGRAM, Aug. 25.

The Congress election campaign in Andhradesa is in full swing. While every district is busy with its own campaign, the real centres of activity appear to be the East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts. In East Godavari, a keen fight is expected between Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu, ex-Minister, and Mr. K. V. R. Swamy, the former from the Justice Party and the latter representing the Congress. It should be remembered that the "valiant" Knight represented the West Godavari District in the first reformed Council, but did not dare to stand again for the same district during the last elections, but transferred his affections to the East Godavari District, and published a long manifesto containing 98 promises, which, if fulfilled, would have converted that District into a veritable heaven on earth, and thus topped the polls in 1923, at a time when the Congress attitude towards the Councils was anything but definite. It is needless to say that the manifesto containing the various promises was treated but as a "scrap of paper", after his return to the Legislature, and he never showed his face again to the voters. He is standing again for the same district, and is moving heaven and earth to ensure his election. He, therefore, discovered a new shibboleth, and he sponsored a "Telaga" Conference, and a Telugu weekly by the name "Telaga" which he has been trying to use as a lever to push him up to the Council again. "Telaga" is a sub-sect in the great Non-Brahmin community, and nearly half the voters in East Godavari belong to that class. "Telaga for Telagas" is the new cry of Sir Kurma Reddi, and the question, Brahmin v. Non-Brahmin, has been displaced by "Telaga vs. Non-Telaga." But thanks to the good sense displayed by half the members of the District Board, a fitting reply was given to the propaganda of Sir K. V. Reddi, and the Non-Telagas all combined and defeated the "Telaga" candidate, Dewan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurty Naidu, in the recent election of the District Board presidentship. It was indeed a sad commentary on the politics of the "Justice" Party, which is fast showing signs of disintegration, that two "Justice" candidates, Mr. P. Govindarao Naidu and K. Suryanarayanamurty Naidu, should fight among themselves for the presidentship of the East Godavari District Board, because the former is a Non-Telaga and the latter, a Telaga. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu was an eye-witness, on the 15th instant, to the defeat of his own "Telaga" candidate, Mr. K. S. N. Murty Naidu. It is hoped that the same lesson will be taught to him in the ensuing general election.

CONGRESS VS. INDEPENDENT.

But the real gladiatorial fight, on which the eyes of the whole of Andhradesa are now fixed, is the contest for the Assembly seat representing East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts, between Mr. T. Prakasam (Congress) and Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandrarao (Responsivist). The latter was the Vice-President of the Independent Party in the Assembly, but now he has transferred his allegiance from Jinnah to Jayakar. He was known as the "Gokhale of Andhradesa", but in the Assembly he joined Jinnah, and now on the eve of the elections he joined hands with the Responsivists. Recently a branch of the Responsivist Party was ushered into existence at Rajahmundry, by a few young lawyers, mainly to support the candidature of Mr. Rao. The Dewan Bahadur was approached by Mr. Prakasam, Sambamurty and others to sign the Congress pledge and be returned to the Assembly on the Congress ticket, but after a good deal of vacillation he chose to take shelter under the shades of Responsivism. Mr. Rao's mentality is peculiar. He never shows his person to the public. He dares not accept challenges from the public to stand before them, and explain his views to them. He is nervous. The Vernacular Press rings with exposure of his conduct, in the salt debate, when he voted against the reduction of salt tax as also against the reduction of postal rates. He is mute and dumb, and believes in private canvassing rather than in publicly seeking support from the voters by means of lectures. On the other hand, Mr. Prakasam has been making a whirl-wind campaign, and is putting the straight question to the voters, "Think well. The Congress is the people's institution. I am there not in my individual capacity, but as a humble servant of that great body. The success of the Congress is your success, and her failure is yours. Will you vote for the Congress and thus vote for Swarajya, or will you vote against the Congress, and vote for slavery?" Thus Mr. Prakasam is here, there and everywhere and is spreading the message of the Congress to the lowliest of the lowly.

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DR. PARANJPYE'S TESTIMONIAL TO HIMSELF

HIS "UNBLEMISHED" CAREER AS COUNCILLOR AND MINISTER.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye addressed a group of "D" Ward Voters at the Servants of India Society's Hall, on Sunday morning under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. After briefly narrating his work for the cause of education first as a professor in the Ferguson College and a Fellow of the Bombay University for over 20 years, he stated that he was first nominated by Government as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1913. His work during the first 3 years "won the appreciation of all". Even in those days, although a nominated member, "he scarcely found himself in the Government lobby". After three years, he was elected to represent the Fellows of the Bombay University and during the five years he was there, he worked zealously for the public weal. In the first reformed Council in which he became a Minister of Education, "he did what he could to serve public interests". The first reformed Council incurred a lot of unpopularity for going against the socalled popular will, "but the policy for which they were then castigated found favour with the Swaraj Party of to-day". During the last two short Sessions of the Council, he took a prominent part in their deliberations. The Joshi bill was so shaped by him as to cause the minimum amount of friction between the two contending parties. His resolution allowing women to stand as candidates for the L. C. was consistent with his advanced views in Social reform. In this he was solely guided by the fundamental principles of liberty and equality.

In the new Council that was to begin its labours early next year many important questions would crop up. The Statutory Commission would come into existence and examine the working of the new Constitution which was in vogue for the last six years. His experience both as a Minister of Education for three years and as a member of the Reform Enquiry Committee would stand him in good stead in making out a strong case for a further instalment of reforms in this country. The report of the Back Bay Committee would have to be considered by the new Council. The Kay Committee of which he was a member had shown a method by which the loss could be considerably reduced and "he would serve the public interests best if he could find a seat in the Council".

As regards the reform of the Bombay University, Dr. Paranjpye told his hearers that a Government Bill to put the University on a democratic basis was now overdue and was shortly expected. He would do his level best to shape the Bill in such a manner as a member of the Council that higher education was placed on a sound footing.

The policy of obstruction pursued by the Swaraj Party was "futile". In the Central Provinces, the Swarajists had a majority and they refused to form a ministry "with the result that the whole Government became more antecratic". In Bombay, although the Swarajists were offered a seat in the Ministry, they decided to stand out and obstruct. "This has only consolidated the position of Government in this presidency".

In conclusion, Dr. Paranjpye appealed to his voters to take into consideration his public career extending over 25 years and judge him by the results he has been able to show so far.

A number of gentlemen then asked a few questions to Dr. Paranjpye.

Mr. Devadhar in windnig up the proceedings hoped that Dr. Paranjpye's "unblemished public career for over 25 years" would weigh with them and trusted that they would elect him "by a thumping majority."

REVIVAL OF SABARMATI PACT

MR. KELKAR'S VIEWS

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

Interviewed by a press representative in regard to the prospects of the revival of the Sabarmati Pact and the attitude of the Responsivists, Mr. N. C. Kelkar said:—

"Mr. Jayakar, who is the president of the Responsive Co-operation Party, can alone make an authoritative statement on the questions asked. For myself individually I can say only this:

The Sabarmati Pact is not apparently going to be revived on the side of Pandit Motilal Nehru, judging by the fact that he has made engagements to open his campaign on behalf of the Swarajya Party, on its present lines. The Sabarmati Pact also, has, unlike Sybills' books, diminished in value on account of its non-acceptance at the right psychological moment. However, Responsivists are well known to be men of peace, and they would be the first to arrive at any honourable compromise, if that would ensure unity in the Congress ranks, and increase the prestige of the Congress, without doing any injury to the principles of the Responsive Co-operation Party. I cannot say what Lala Lajpat Rai will do? Probably, he may like to remain independent, and render such assistance to the Responsive Co-operation Party, as he may be able to do on the basis of the Sabarmati Pact. Unfortunately, matters are too far advanced for a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, for the final day for nominations for Provincial Council seats is the 18th. Unless, there form an exceedingly agreeable surprise is in store for me, and a beneficient cataclysm is to take place through the intervention of some god-put-of-the-machine, I do not see how unity can be secured. As for my Party, I think we are going quite strong, and so far as Bombay Presidency, taken together, is considered much more so in Maharashtra proper, I think the Responsivists will have a larger measure of success than the Swarajists. My reading of Bengal and other provinces is that they are silently veering round to the principle of the Responsive Co-operation Party.

As for the Assam Congress, my definite anticipation is that the Swarajist policy will undergo a change at the hands of the Congress, the change being towards the principles and policy of the Responsive Co-operation Party. Disunion has already done misehief enough to the detriment of the country, but I sincerely hope for better times once these elections are over.—Free Press.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament a keen observer may very easily note the tendency to bring together old veterans at the last moment and form a combination. It has also happened many times that one or two popular players found themselves on the teams without having sufficiently justified their existence. Where decisions of committees reign supreme irrespective of the individual merits of the players, the undercurrents that influence those decisions are at the bottom of, what one may call, vested interests. The necessity of fairness is felt all the more this season since, apart from the Poona Quadrangular Tournament—Bombay will have an excellent time on the occasion of the visit of the M. C. C.

The public purse, which will pay the huge gate-money, justly demands proportionate display of excellent craftsmanship. The public, again, are entitled to know the sort of form the probables have been showing some months before they raise their sleeves and appear on the field. The tendency of English cricket stands in direct contrast with ours. The enthusiasm there displayed is much greater than here. They keep astonishing records of details. Prior to the actual selection of English XI. against the Australians, the public were busy in forecasting probable inclusions. They were interested in the forms the probables were showing. This sort of public interest in the game is the great impetus which rouses the players and sets them to gather courage and work whole-heartedly. It is not always that the rabble mind is the source of much chaos. For instance Carr, the unfortunate English Captain, was so severely criticised, owing to the curious move he made in the fourth test, after he won the toss, that he had to resign. The result of all that has, manifestly been so marvellous.

Whether the present probables on the Hindu XI to be represented at Poona are at the top of their form is not enough known. Some familiar figures are just making their appearance. When such is the state of affairs, the Selection Committee will certainly have a very hard time in bringing together an enduring stuff. If they are not armed even with the unpublished record of the individual's game, they would naturally proceed on tradition. If the presumption is correct one may expect the same old combination in all the four sides. The Presidency will bring their own men because their position is not the same as others. Many of the old veterans will have gone home—none the less fresh and fine stuff will be put in.

At any rate, one would like to suggest that the present tournament ought to serve as an excellent preliminary to the fight in November. Let us hope that Indian versatility will not loose its high value in the encounters with the M. C. C.

The test selection matches will soon be played. They form the fulcrum of determining the sides. As all agree, cricket is a game of chance. One player who has been doing quite well one whole season is likely to fail to come up to the exact standard in the test. He may loose his chance. Let it therefore be the aim of the committees not to proceed on chance scoring. Records, so far as they may be got hold of, must be consulted. It is no use making impossible suggestions at this late hour. However it is worth while suggesting the committees, that much excellence in batting and bowling can be available in the remoter parts of the Bombay Presidency. Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum are capable of furnishing very good standard provided sincere attempts are made to encourage them. No doubt, much depends on the dash of the individuals and of the clubs which house them. Still it rests with the central organisation to invite outer, not foreign stuff. The poor organisations of the districts named are not well financed so as to enable the teams to tour round the centres of interest such as Poona and Bombay. It must be the main outlook of rich clubs to lay by a portion of their reserve fund in shouldering a part of the touring expenses of such clubs.

Along with this, an efficient record of all promising players should be kept and published so that lovers of cricket may know that there is really very appreciable degree of excellence to be found in the Bombay Presidency alone. It must be the outlook of every organisation that fresh and better material is turned out every year. This habit of herding together the same men year after year irrespective of their form tends more towards deterioration than towards healthy growth. Over and above this, there is much room left for the public, who not only watch the game, but pay for it, to be able to judge from a big record. All this ultimately helps efficient publicity, good sportmanship and excellent growth.—Yours, etc.

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GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography, which has already obtained wide recognition not only in India but in Europe and America as well is being regularly reprinted in the pages of the *Indian Review*.

SASTRI'S KAMALA LECTURES
The April number contains a summary of the Kamala Lectures of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri on "The Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens" with copious extracts from them.

OTHER NOTABLE WRITERS
A resume of the various Congresses and Conferences of the season is given in the January and February Numbers. The following are among other notable writers whose articles have appeared in the issues from the beginning of the year:—Prof. F.S. Marvin, The Hon. Justice Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Major Graham Pole, Sir P.S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Ernest Burdon, Mr. J. T. Gwynn, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Prof. Vaswani, Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. St. Nihal Singh, and others.

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(2) *Rahimkhan of Dunohr.*—"We have cured 15 cases with your Amritdhara and Parandata. It is in roality a very useful medicine."

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5-YEAR 6 P. C. BONDS

PROCEDURE OF DISCHARGE

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, in a Press communique, states:—

In connection with the discharge of the 6 per cent. Five Year Bonds 1926 falling due on the 15th instant, the following procedure will be followed:—

(a) Government Promissory Notes:—

These will be paid at the treasury or sub-treasury where interest is payable. A receipt should be given by the last endorsee or his duly constituted attorney or by the legal representative of a deceased holder on the note itself in the form "Received the principal of the Note."

(b) Stock Certificates:—

These will be paid on surrender at the branch of the Imperial Bank of India treasury or sub-treasury where they are registered for payment of interest. A receipt should be given on the certificate itself, viz., "Received the principal due on the stock certificate." This receipt should be signed by the registered holder or his duly authorised representative empowered under a Power of Attorney which should be registered at the treasury.

2. For holders of securities residing in the mofussil, the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, as the case may be, on receipt of the Bonds duly discharged from the mofussil holders, will issue Remittance Transfer Receipts at par on mofussil treasuries where there is no branch of the Imperial Bank of India and Bank Drafts at par where there is a branch of the Bank in repayment of the Bonds tendered for discharge.

3. In the case of holders of stock certificates in Indian States where there is no Civil treasury, repayment of the stock certificates will be made, if so desired, through the Head Post Offices, if any, situated within the States.

4. To facilitate the discharge of Bonds on the due date of payment holders should present their securities (Government Promissory Notes and Stock certificates) at the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as early as possible on or after the 1st September, 1926. Mofussil holders may similarly tender their securities at treasuries some days before the due date of payment.

THE CALL OF THE POOR

APPEAL TO USE KHADDAR

In an appeal to every Indian to use Swadeshi Articles as far as possible and particularly, in regard to cloth, to use nothing but Indian hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar, Mr. J. C. Errunza, Honorary Secretary of Khaddar and Swadeshi Sub-committee of the B. P. C. C., writes:—There is no question of politics or communalism in this. Government has itself come forward with its trumpet call "Encourage Indian Industries". Shall it be said that India, of all countries, the land of culture and love, failed to respond to the call of its Poor? Shall it be said that the imparting of Western Civilisation has so deadened your noble aspirations, your appreciations of Duty (Dharma), your patriotism, that you prefer to indulge in foreign fineries at the cost of the life blood of the Nation? Such a thing cannot be, and it is up to you to prove that it shall not be.

In the name of your country, in the name of all that is good and noble in life, in the name of the Congress, I appeal to you to pledge yourself to encourage Indian Industries and particularly to use no cloth other than Indian hand spun woven cloth.

The Report of the C. P. Village Panchayat Committee, is just out. The Committee while maintaining that the bulk of the work should be undertaken by non-officials—acting on behalf of the district council, has recommended that a whole-time Provincial Panchayat officer should be appointed. The local government has accepted the recommendations and proposes to appoint a provincial panchayat officer shortly. —A. P.

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POONA LETTER

THE NEW MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The event that agitated the Poona public in the last week, was the election of the President of the Municipality, in the place of the late Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte. There being no single party large enough to control the election, half a dozen candidates had came forward for the highest honour which the City can give to its citizens. The public also was looking forward to this election with much concern, and the present phase of the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin controversy in Poona, had attached a peculiar importance to the election of the President.

The six candidates were Dr. Naidu, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Mr. Dandawate, Mr. P. K. Naik and Mr Manurkar.

The election takes place by the process of elimination and thus the last four candidates dropped away one after the other, and there remained only Mr. L.R. Gokhale and Dr. Naidu. In the end Dr Naidu came out triumphant. He got 23 vote, while his rival got 18 votes. These 23 votes show that Dr. Naidu will have behind him a sure majority in his administrative work.

The election of Dr. Naidu has naturally displeased some of the Brahmins But is felt that it would have been a wiser policy for the Brahmins to support him, though he is a Non-Brahmin, not so utterly anti-nationalistic, as the Satyashodhakas are The coming year of his presidential regime will show to what degree he maintains his nationalism, and whether he too succumbs to communalism which is rampant in Poona, and much more so in the Municipality.

BRAHMIN COMMUNITY STIRRED.

The stir in the Brahmin community continues as in the last week. Last Friday, a huge public meeting attended by over 5,000 was held to protest against the assault on a Brahmin girl by a Satyashodhak. The point to be noted about that meeting, and the whole movement which has come as a reaction against the excesses of the Satyashodhakas, is that all classes of Brahmins, including Government servants and pensioners, have become one as it were. Some of the leading Brahmins were appointed to go on a deputation to the Commissioner of Central Division, and other officers responsible for maintenance of peace and order. The replies of the officials to the deputation were to a great extent satisfactory. It has been further decided to send a deputation to wait upon the Governor of Bombay. Monday next, it is said, is fixed up for the deputation, which will include Brahmins like Dr. Paranjpe, Rao Saheb Rale and others. The result of these activities has been that the Government are at last awakening to their sense of responsibility in the matter of the protection of women's honour and the preservation of peace. Legal action is being taken by Government against the sender of the libellous pamphlets against the Brahmin community and the law will certainly have its own course. The Ganesh Festival is, however, calculated to give vein to the activities of the Satyshodhakas, but the Government to seems to be determined to show its hand. In this week protest meetings are being held of ladies, to condemn the dastardly attack on the Brahmin girl by a Satyashodhak.

NEW MUSLIM PARTY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

At a well attended meeting of Muslims, held this evening a resolution was passed recommending the formation of an independent Muslim Party for the purposes of running its own candidates at the forthcoming elections to the legislatures.

By another resolution the meeting condemned the action of the twelve Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, who went back to the Corporation after having tendered their resignation, and characterised the action of certain Councillors who walked out of the Corporation, the other day when the Deputy Mayor took his seat, as "childish."—Free Press.

POONA POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES

POONA, Sept. 4.

There is evidently a good deal of dissatisfaction prevalent among the local postmen and members of the lower grade staff at the long delay that has been taking place in the matter of revision of their salaries. A few days ago they held a meeting presided over by Mr. D. V. Ambekar of the Servants of India Society and Vice President of their Union, at which a resolution asking that the question of revising their salaries be sympathetically settled at as early a date as possible, was unanimously carried.—Free Press.

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